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Poland and Russia Plan Trade Pact In Policy Change

Spread of Pan-Germanism swings Warsaw back to Moscow—Both resist Ukrainian move.

The News

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP)—An official communique yesterday announced trade negotiations between Soviet Russia and Poland would begin in January to increase the general scope of 1939 commerce to 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 zlotys ($26,600,000 to $30,400,000.)

As a result of conversations between the new Commissar of Foreign Trade, Anastas I. Mikoyan, and a Polish representative of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the communique said, negotiations will take place on the following basis:

1. The most-favored-nation principle regarding customs duties and other questions of trade. Each agrees to give the other the most advantageous conditions granted any other country.

2. The balance of exports and imports from one country to the other will be regulated by clearing arrangements so there will be an equal exchange.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The prospective Polish-Soviet trade agreement indicates that much has happened since September, when the Warsaw Government showed a benevolent neutrality in favor of Berlin, as Herr Hitler enforced his demands against Czechoslovakia, or since October, when Polish troops marched into Czechoslovak territory and occupied four districts containing 76,000 Poles and 120,000 Czechs. Poland's action at that critical time brought Polish-Soviet relations to the verge of a rupture. Moscow had even threatened to denounce the 1932 nonaggression pact with Warsaw, just as it had done in the previous March when the Poles sent an ultimatum to Lithuania.

The present move, therefore, following closely on last month's reaffirmation of the Polish-Soviet nonaggression treaty of 1932 appears in the nature of an about-face on Poland's part. Since the Munich pact there has been a noticeable cooling off of the friendship between Germany and Poland and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's consistent policy of holding a not-too-committal policy as between Russia on the East and Germany on the West has been clearly in difficulties.

One point at issue with Germany was the failure of the Polish project for a common frontier with Hungary by partition of the Ruthenian end of Czechoslovakia, largely through Berlin's opposition. Another was Germany's refusal to admit refugees from Poland.

Threat of Pan-Germanism

More disturbing still for Poland is the rapidity with which Berlin is wrecking the Versailles Treaty, the seemingly inevitable revival of the Corridor issue and the prospects of a German push eastward, which would make pan-Germanism a far greater menace than the heretofore predominating Soviet danger. For with increasing signs of German interest in the Ukraine, which has been reflected in broadcasts from Germany in the Ukrainian language and by an autonomy movement in Poland's own Ukrainian minority, there is an increasing obvious need for protection against being carried away on the crest of a pan-German flood.

With Poland originally intended by France at the Versailles peace table as a natural buffer state between Germany and Russia—the northern coping stone of a wall of small states capable of fencing in the German Reich—and subsequently regarded by Germany as a desirable ally to hold Russia in check, guarding the northern flank of a German advance eastward, Polish statesmanship has been a model of caution. Bound by nonaggression pacts on both fronts, Poland, first under Marshal Pilsudski and then, after his passing in 1935, under the astute Mr. Beck, has kept Europe guessing as to which side its favor might swing.

Neutrality Pact Signed

France was dominating the continent in the early thirties and French influence was strong in Warsaw. Paris was greatly concerned to end the hereditary antipathy between Poles and Russians. It was anxious to have Warsaw arrange a nonaggression pact with Moscow, with which France itself was eventually (in 1935) to sign a treaty. After some years of negotiation a nonaggression and neutrality pact was signed in 1932. Poland had wished to have Rumania sign a parallel pact first, but finally consented not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist

Anastas I. Mikoyan

Russian Foreign Trade Commissar, who is negotiating the new trade treaty with Poland.

Depth Movies Filmed at Zoo In So. Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Production of stereoscopic pictures—that is, pictures with depth from front to back—on the movie screen has been achieved here in a new form without the usual "polaroid spectacles" by Dr. Joseph Coplans, a Johannesburg sculptor and research worker in optics.

The pictures were taken in Joubert Park and in the Zoo, Johannesburg, with a cheap camera—the lens costing about £5—with a special attachment added.

So far they have only been screened privately but the privileged few who saw them were greatly impressed.

"Ninety-five per cent of the process," Dr. Coplans says, "lies in the camera and five per cent in the projection. The secret is that the stereoscopic effect is in the film itself. If it isn't in the film to start with, it can't 'come out.'

"That is where the attempts made so far to solve the problem have failed. If you have a 'flat' film to start with, you can juggle as much as you like with double lenses and projectors and screens, but you won't get the effect.

"Experimenters with these methods have been relying on the . . . observer to integrate two images. If the stereoscopic effect is in the film itself, that becomes quite unnecessary."

The film world has spent huge sums in attempts to obtain three-dimensional films, and in December last year Messrs. Zeiss actually succeeded in producing a film which gave a three-dimensional impression. Polaroid spectacles, however, had to be used by the audience.

U.S.-Argentine Accord Speeds Work at Lima

Opposing views reconciled in draft of declaration for co-operative action against aggression.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 21 (AP)—At the end of sessions lasting far into the small hours the principal delegations to the Pan-American Conference agreed on a declaration of co-operative action against aggression, ending a ten-day dispute on wording between the United States and Argentina. The declaration, highly reliable conference informants said, provides for consultation against aggression, the menace of force, and subversive political propaganda.

Argentina won her point in that European or other non-American nations were not named specifically. The United States attained its purpose, however, delegates said, in obtaining a declaration to which all the 21 American republics could subscribe.

Warning Is Clear

Many of the delegates held that it was fear of propagandist incursion by European totalitarian, dictator states which inspired the resolution in the first place; that even if it did not specifically contain the phrase "aggression from without" its warning was evident.

The Argentine insistence that the declaration be against all aggressors was based on the contention that the United States might one day alter the "Good Neighbor" policy and be itself a potential aggressor.

The resolution now awaits the approval of home governments and, with the principal dispute settled, likely will be adopted unanimously within a few days, delegation spokesmen said.

It provides for resistance against any aggression by force against any American Republic. Any of the nations may start the procedure of consultation.

There is provision also, an authoritative informant said, for consultation by the nations in the event of undue interference, with a view to substituting its own political institutions, by unofficial elements having the support of any nation—even if done without the appearance of force. The state concerned in this case, however, must take the initiative in applying the "principle of solidarity."

The hope for peace and universal concord is stated; it remains understood that each nation will take its own measures of defense; the juridical equality, the individual sovereignty and independence of all the American Republics are recognized; and the resolution is named "The Declaration of Lima."

Two Meetings Called

The agreement was reached in two long meetings.

The first was attended by Afranio Mello Franco, Brazilian Chairman; Dr. Carlos Concha, Peruvian Foreign Minister; and by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Señor Mello Franco, Dr. Concha and Dr. Isidoro Ruiz Moreno, Argentine Chairman, comprised the second group.

Señor Mello Franco and Dr. Concha in both meetings urged concessions by the disputants. Dr. Ruiz Moreno, showing a telegram from President Ortiz, said he was unable to admit a reference to aggression from without, but would agree to simple use of the word aggression.

Shall the Americas have a League? Weekly Magazine Section. Landon in a Latin American china shop: Page 17.

Woman Leader of WPA Goes to Security Board

Mrs. Woodward of Mississippi can wear orchids or cook cheese omelets with equal grace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Ellen Woodward, new member of the Social Security Board, can make cheese omelets or wear orchids with equal grace.

She is auburn-haired and talks with the drawl of her native Mississippi. Although she has held an important executive job for some years, she makes definite concessions to femininity—flowers for her desk and smart clothes with a few soft feminine frills.

President Roosevelt announced her appointment Dec. 20 to succeed Miss Mary Dewson, who resigned.

Mrs. Woodward has plenty of pepper. She recently told the House Committee on un-American Activities it was "un-American" in the way it handled charges. Witnesses had declared workers on some WPA projects were communistic.

As Assistant WPA Administrator since June, 1935, Mrs. Woodward has directed relief projects for women and professional persons. She was in charge of the Writers' Project, which published state and city guides. The Theater Project which produced plays not only in New York but in remote small towns came under her direction, as did Art, Music, and Historical Records Projects.

Taking women off the dole and putting them to work has been the object of Mrs. Woodward, who had headed women's projects under the relief administration before WPA. She sought new projects for women in addition to the familiar canning and sewing jobs, and in nine months had 407,000 working at everything from pulling weeds out of golf courses to giving violin lessons and beauty treatments.

Mrs. Woodward began her public life in 1926 when she entered the Mississippi Legislature, where her husband, the late Albert Y. Woodward, formerly had served. She had come to Washington first when her father, William Sullivan, was a Senator.

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Mrs. Ellen Woodward

Appointed to Social Security Board.

Cutting Christmas Trees Is All Right If Done Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Is it wrong to cut Christmas trees? What kind is best? Where did the custom of hanging presents on evergreen trees originate?

Such are type question hurled at public conservation officials throughout the country at this time each year. Christmas trees wisely cut constitute an annual crop, according to the Forest Service Trees reach maturity and decay, so whether used for decoration, for lumber, for newsprint pulp, or for rayon, depends upon community needs and desires.

The New England Museum of Natural History points out in its special Christmas exhibit this week, that the fir balsam makes the most satisfactory tree, but that spruces, cedars and to a limited extent hemlock and pines are used. For New England, Maine and Canada produce nearly all the trees needed. In the West the Douglas fir is extensively cut and shipped to Eastern States in large quantities.

Actually, the tremendous demand for trees in this country is a boon to owners of timberland where timberland needs annual weeding and where large size is not the primary requisite. The fullness and symmetry of a good tree is encouraged by allowing plenty of space in which to grow.

Foresters point out that too many trees should never be cut from an area. If the crop is properly cut, the forest is better for it. "Thinning" they call it, just like thinning a patch of garden vegetables. Vandalism is frowned upon—and that includes the cutting of trees along highways where they are needed for beautification, cutting tops out of trees, or wastefulness in cutting several trees to get one perfect specimen. Stealing of trees from the land of another they hold as not in keeping with the spirit of the holiday.

Historians tracing back the origin of the Christmas tree find that long before the Christian era, trees were held in reverence by pagans who placed gifts on the ground beneath the branches of favorite specimens.

Presentation of gifts to individuals dates to early Roman days and the sifting of many legends indicates the use of a tree upon which to hang them originated in Germany between the fifth and eighth centuries. The custom spread to England and the United States principally. Evergreens were the natural choice because no other trees have leaves at this season. Today, the Christmas tree stands as a broad symbol of cheer and good will in nearly all northern nations and among all creeds.

Inquiry Shows Patent Office Aids Monopoly

Probe finds act enabled glass industry to bar competition, fix prices and govern output.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — The much-heralded monopoly investigation has presented its first case history in American economics to the Nation. What has it shown?

Putting the glass container industry as a sample specimen under the microscope, the Committee has dissected it skillfully and dispassionately much after the fashion of a botanical exhibit, and has disclosed the following:

1. By the use of an aggressive patent policy, the big industry is closely controlled, and run as a sort of unit, like a European cartel.

2. Types and kinds of glass containers, whether Mason fruit jars, milk bottles, or soda pop bottles, are allocated in some instances to specific manufacturers for production.

3. Quotas are imposed on individual manufacturers who are told in some instances the number of units they may produce.

4. Without permission of the patent-control group at the top, it is practically impossible for newcomers to enter competitive manufacture in many wares.

5. The system is held together by patent control at the top, backed by the club of coercive litigation, or the threat of such litigation.

More than Monopoly

6. Evidence shows that this close glass "du-opoly," or "tri-opoly" has helped maintain a rigid price structure, and curtailed competition.

7. Big profits, amounting in 1937 to a 67.77 per cent return on active capital investment, flowed to the Hartford-Empire Company, owner of 717 patents, which acts as a private "NRA" for the industry. A cross-licensing system links in Owens-Illinois, the other big glass patent-holder, with Hartford-Empire.

8. Part of Hartford-Empire's profits were being sluiced back to certain of the bigger individual manufacturing units of the group, unknown to other licensees, notably the Ball Brothers' Fruit Jar Company, until revealed by this hearing.

9. Working control of Hartford-Empire, appears to be traced back to the Houghton family of Corning, N. Y., represented by Amory Houghton, President of the Corning Glass Works.

10. The whole structure of this typical "patent cartel" rests on the legal monopoly granted by Congress under the 100-year old patent system, originally designed to promote progress of "science and useful arts."

Committee Indicates Course

These are the highspots which occur to the observer who has watched the daily sessions of the Temporary National Economic Com-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Boston Police Face Favoritism Charge In Tagging of Autos

Commissioner of Traffic makes charge before city council committee; Timilty on defense.

William P. Hickey, Boston Traffic Commissioner, charged the Police Department with favoritism in tagging cars for parking violations in a fiery meeting of a City Council Committee at City Hall today.

He followed this with a demand that Deputy Police Superintendent John T. O'Dea, in charge of traffic supervision, be removed from office.

Commissioner Hickey made his charges directly to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, and Deputy Superintendent O'Dea as a special City Council Committee sought to discover the cause of congested traffic conditions in downtown Boston.

Timilty Denies Charge

Commissioner Timilty denied the charges of favoritism and made a strong defense of Deputy O'Dea. He called upon Mr. Hickey to explain why he had not been informed of the charges prior to today.

This dispute between the police and the Traffic Commission is the result of disagreements between the two departments for several years—disagreements which have been well known at City Hall for a long time. The disagreements have been confined to off-the-record remarks between the two groups until today.

It is the Traffic Commission which makes traffic regulations, but the Police Department's Traffic Division is delegated to enforce the rulings. It is this disjointed authority that has caused the misunderstandings.

"Isn't it your duty," Mr. Timilty asked Commissioner Hickey, "to get in touch with the Police Commissioner if conditions appear to be as you describe them?"

Hickey Reply Lost

Mr. Hickey started to reply, "Well, duty, duty . . ." but in the general noise that prevailed at the hearing his remarks were lost to the record. Later Mr. Hickey said he had always negotiated with Deputy O'Dea and did not wish to trouble the Commissioner.

Mr. Hickey then told the three leaders of the Police Department that on certain restricted streets in downtown Boston privileged persons are allowed to park six to eight hours a day, and are not tagged.

"If you police officials do not know this situation exists, you need glasses," he said.

Mr. Hickey's charges of unenforced parking regulations were supported by Councillor Henry L. Shattuck, of the Back Bay, who stated—and Commissioner Timilty agreed—that on Park Street, between Tremont and Beacon Streets, the law specifies that no cars shall park on the Common side. Yet, he continued, almost every day in the year the Common side of Park Street is jammed with cars.

Instances Cited

Mr. Shattuck referred to Hawley Street and other streets of the business section, and said that here likewise cars parked all day, even though signs say "No parking allowed."

In reply, Police Commissioner Timilty and Superintendent Fallon said that if the police enforced parking regulations too strongly in downtown districts, "all the business houses complain."

"Business firms tell us we should be reasonable in tagging," said Mr. Timilty. He added that merchants believe that if parking regulations are too strictly enforced business will be driven away from their stores.

Mr. Fallon described the position of the police as "trying to satisfy everyone and yet keep the traffic moving—and it is no easy job," he added.

Commissioner Timilty told of difficulties police encounter when an attempt is made to prevent trucks from parking on restricted streets in order to unload. "The truck driver complains, and the merchant who wants his goods also complains," he said.

Hickey Retorts

Mr. Hickey retorted that he would take the Police Commissioner "right now" into downtown Boston and show him restricted streets with private cars parked on both sides and trucks waiting in the second lane to get near the curb to unload.

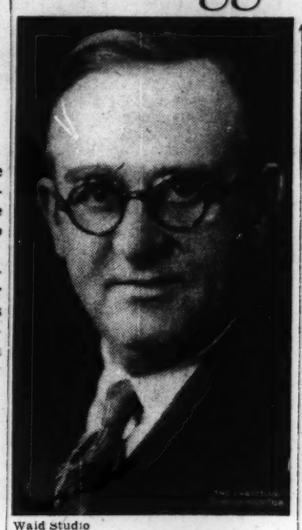
Mr. Timilty then repeated his question as to why he had not heard of these things before, and Mr. Hickey replied, "You will hear plenty from now on."

Deputy O'Dea then interjected, "Why are we hob-nobbing and hooking each other up here, anyhow?"

At another point in the hearing, Commissioner Timilty offered to the Council's Committee as an explanation of Mr. Hickey's charges the divided authority which exists between his Department and the Transit Commission. Mr. Hickey did not agree with this explanation.

Among other specific charges of favoritism, Mr. Hickey declared some people have "private parking spaces" on the Summer Street Bridge, near the South Station. Mr. O'Dea answered that he already had taken care of this situation, but Mr. Hickey replied, "It is still as bad as ever."

Mr. Hickey again offered to escort the Police Commissioner "right now" to the Summer Street Bridge and prove his allegations. Mr. Timilty did not reply to the offer.



Waid Studio

William P. Hickey

Traffic Commissioner of Boston.

Constable Fees In Connecticut Held 'Degrading'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21—The ancient fee system under which small town constables in Connecticut get their compensation for arresting offenders against the traffic laws has been struck a blow in one of the communities where it thrives—Windsor.

A committee of citizens in this Hartford suburb, appointed to investigate the town court and the constabulary following many protests of a "fee racket," has made its report to the town. The fee system, it declares, is "degrading." Excessive fees have been collected from ignorant motorists who had no attorney to tell them they were being charged more than the legal sum. Cases have been "forgotten" and dropped when the evidence was clear. The public has been subjected to uncalled-for arrests. The town has suffered from "adverse publicity."

Caused Sensation

Delivered at a crowded town meeting with some of the constables among those present, the report has caused a sensation in the community. An extension of six months has been given the committee to prepare definite recommendations for abolishing the fee system. In the meantime the General Assembly will have considered bills now being drawn to encourage the establishment of salaried police departments in the smaller towns.

The Windsor committee finds that its six active constables, all of them working only part-time, were paid a total of $7,083 in 1936-37. Most of this amount was built up from fees charged motorists for violations of the traffic laws, and out-of-town motorists paid almost all the toll. In Windsor during that year there were only 14 arrests of local automobile drivers. There were 421 arrests of Connecticut drivers resident in other towns, and 179 arrests of drivers from other states.

Committee Reported

Said the committee:

"We find the fee system of pay for law enforcement is degrading to the recipient and it undermines the dignity of the court and all of its law enforcement functions. Traffic law offenders, arrested under a fee system have very little respect for law enforcement by constables, prosecutor, judge or town, because of the natural suspicion of the fee racket.

"We find a unanimous objection and condemnation of a flexible fee system of remuneration to law enforcement officers. It is unfair to the constables because it makes their every action appear to be for personal gain. It is unfair to the court because it leads the court to make undue allowances for the shortcomings of the constables. It is unfair to the public because it is subjected to many arrests that are uncalled for. It is unfair to the town because it creates adverse publicity."

Santa Claus Is 'Digging In'

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 20 (AP)—Christmas joy lighted the black caverns of an iron mine yesterday, and hearts were full.

Down 1,500 feet, grimy workers in the Morris mine of the Inland Steel Company conducted their annual underground party 'round a twinkling Christmas tree once more to fulfill a tradition.

Pausing in the task of wresting iron ore from mother earth, 200 miners foregathered at the eighth level station in an eerie setting to enact what has become a famous Christmas celebration.

Away from them, winding to cavernous depths beyond, stretched the drift, losing itself in blackness. In the immediate background were idle motorcars, soon to rattle over tracks to bring back ore blasted and scraped from a score of contracts.

There was a drip, drip, drip of water seeping in from a thousand niches and the clang of bells as signals sounded elsewhere through the workings for operations that could not wait for Christmas programs.

Along both sides of the drift, their electric lights stabbing into the darkness, ranged the miners. Finn and Austrian, Swede and Englishman, Italian and Irishman, they stood shoulder to shoulder and the low ceiling echoed as they joined lustily in Christmas carols.

The last cage down had carried the carolers. Three hundred feet down the shaft they started singing, "Silent Night, Holy Night."

As the first strains reached the ears of the men, a hush fell upon them. "All is Calm, All is Bright." Instinctively heads were bowed. Hands stole up to other shoulders. As the cage sank to the drift level, the song ended.

Tension broke as "genial Jim" Fowler, 225-pound timber boss, strode forth in a Santa Claus costume and took his place at the brightly decorated tree. Like children around a tree at home, the miners were eager and expectant.

Gifts were rib-tickling reminders of errors during the year. The mine carpenter was presented with a rule—inspired by a six-inch error made three months ago in measuring the sill for a raise. A mining engineer, arrested for speeding in an Indian village, was presented with the bust of an Indian. New fathers were honored.

Among the guests was Capt. Charles Miron, now of the Penn mine in Vulcan, Mich., who is an esteemed figure among miners in the Lake Superior district. He originated the underground party here and annually makes the trip back to Ishpeming to be with "the boys." He got up at 3:30 a. m. today and drove 100 miles because his "boys" wanted "Captain Charlie" present.

R. L. Wahl, manager of the mining department of the Inland Company, said: "We feel the party is much worth while. For this eventful two hours, they stand together, all the petty differences of their everyday life forgotten, men joined together in common observance of a season that neither knows nor draws any line between race and religion.

"The gifts, it is true, strike a lusty note, but it is a man's event and although the recipient is getting a first-class kidding, it is done in the spirit of the occasion. It's a he-man's way of showing sentiment and we would not have it otherwise."

Search for French Colonists

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP)—Forty-eight French colonist-fishermen battled storms and cold at far-off, rocky St. Paul Island in the Indian Ocean today while much of the Southern Hemisphere tried to get in radio contact with them and with ships which might go to their aid.

The 48 were members of an expedition which left France last spring aboard the trawler L'Isle Bourbon to start a lobster fishing station on volcanic St. Paul, midway between the southern tips of Africa and Australia, and close to the northern limit of the Antarctic Ocean's drift ice.

The world knew nothing of their fate between Sept. 12, when they set out from Madagascar, about 1,700 miles away, and Monday, when their SOS call was heard.

The French Government appealed to United States naval authorities to try to establish wireless contact with them after a day of unsuccessful attempts to reach them from French colonial stations and after France sent urgent calls to all French ships in the vast Indian Ocean to rush there.

The Paris Ministry of Colonies confirmed today that the calls for help had been received from the isle, which is mainly remarked for its loneliness, rats, tiny difficult harbor, and the undersea volcanoes which formed it.

Information received from Governor General Cayla of Madagascar said the colonists were suffering from a lack of coal. The Governor reported that "messages coming from L'Isle Bourbon, say the vessel arrived at St. Paul, lacks coal, but there is no question of shortage of other provisions."

This Changing World

Business Honesty—McKesson and Robbins Case Raises Questions of Whether Government Regulation Is Enough—Problems of Management

By H. B. Elliston

Some day we may get light on why the auditors of McKesson & Robbins added their certification to the company's books when so much of the assets mentioned in them were merely offshoots of F. Donald Coster's imagination. It all seems very peculiar. Auditors in general are very particular checkers, and I always thought, on the basis of very slight experience, that they even went through the petty cash drawer with a fine tooth comb. At any rate, a business friend once complained to me that his auditors actually counted the stamps! Auditors, doubtless, have to take something for granted, but it is passing strange that in the McKesson & Robbins case they apparently took part of the company for granted, till some bright person, not an auditor, found that it simply didn't exist.

Out of this experience, probably, there will be new government regulation with a view to compelling more rigid accounting practice. No law is needed. The Securities and Exchange Commission has ample power to issue the necessary regulations which will have the force of law. Regulation or legislation, however, will not prevent a recurrence of McKesson & Robbins abuses. Don't let us delude ourselves any more on that score. In the past the feeling has been developed, and it is quite a totalitarian feeling, that the Government can create virtues as well as security, stability, and efficiency simply through an act of Congress. But no law ever made an honest man. The McKesson & Robbins case is a problem in the human equation, not a problem in the lack of law or the enforcement of the law.

* * *

Of course, these human frailties are encouraged by the set-up of modern business. I have discussed this problem many times before. Ownership of industry is dispersed throughout the country among millions of stockholders. It is done through the system of stock selling. Yet there are stockholders who actually don't know that the ownership of a stock certificate makes them a part-owner of an industrial property. I know that because in the past I have questioned some stockholders in order to find out.

Thus stockholders not only don't control the companies they own; some have no feeling that they control anything more than a stock certificate, and therefore they have no sense of responsibility. In these circumstances managers of corporations are the real bosses. They may own only a tiny fraction of the stock outstanding. But, armed with proxies they can collect, or in default of the exercise of voting power on the part of the stockholders, they are in a position of control as well as administration.

This was F. Donald Coster's position. I believe he managed to buy up 10 per cent of McKesson & Robbins stock, and then bluffed his way into the presidency of the company. Then, with the alleged help of his brothers, he milked it.

* * *

How his nefarious operations escaped the eye of the directors and the staff is another mystery. In the McKesson & Robbins case most of the directors were operating officials—not guinea pigs, as they call figureheads in the City of London. As for the staff, there were no fewer than 82 vice-presidents.

When I read the list of vice-presidents, I was reminded of the old story about the two strangers who met on a Florida golf course. They decided to have a game. Half way around, one said to the other: "By the way, I'm a banker. What are you?" "Curious, so am I," said the other. "I'm a vice-president of the so-and-so bank," the first golfer then went on to explain. "Curious, so am I," came the response from the other. I don't know how well the 82 McKesson & Robbins vice-presidents were mutually acquainted. But they seem to have known little about their company, and nothing at all about Coster and his two brothers.

Business honesty, as I say, is a problem in the human equation. But it would be encouraged, it seems to me, far more by the development of a mores in the business world than in the laying down of new regulations. I can say what I mean by giving an illustration.

In the early days of New Deal exposures of old Wall Street practices, I was appalled to hear upright men in Wall Street defend fellow-financiers who had been exposed as entirely unworthy of their trust. Some of the exposed were actually lionized. It seemed to me then that, instead of being lionized, they should have been taken off the roster of club memberships. Only by trying by such means to hold up ethical practices—and I mean ethical, not pseudo-ethical—can the business world fend off government regulators, who thrive only when the citizenry lose faith in businessmen.

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Major Powers Woo Portugal; Holds Key to Sea Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal — Today four major European powers find it convenient to pay increased attention to a rejuvenated Portugal. During the present year naval fleets from Britain, France, Germany, and Italy have paid courtesy visits—one might well say diplomatic visits—to the Tagus. A British cruiser from the Cape station and official congratulations from the Union of South Africa greeted Gen. Oscar Carmona, Portuguese President, on his recent visit to Angola on the first colonial tour undertaken by any head of the Portuguese State.

Cultural relations between these four major powers and the Portuguese have been, and are being, increased. An extensive range of German, Italian, French and Portuguese decorations has been exchanged. Portugal's ally of more than five centuries, Britain, has sent a Services' Mission, with naval, military, and air representatives, whose deliberations with the Portuguese authorities lasted some seven months.

A remarkable change in the importance of Portugal in world affairs has occurred in the last 12 years. For some decades previously Portugal signified for many persons political intrigue, upheavals, and revolutions, mal-administration, a rotting colonial empire, and rapid descent to bankruptcy. And this for the country which in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries discovered the maritime route from Europe to the East, circumvented the Islamic monopoly of rich Eastern trade with Europe, pointed the way to empires to the Dutch, the British and the French, and founded a new nation in Brazil.

Many Reforms Achieved

There are several reasons for this altered attitude toward Portugal. First, Portugal has set its house in order. From 1910, when the monarchy fell, until 1926, when the Army marched to dispossess politicians in Lisbon, there were 18 revolutions and more than 40 changes of government. Political instability, party intrigues, and financial chaos had brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy.

The Army marched, and from the coup d'etat there later emerged Dr. Oliveira Salazar, today Premier and Minister for War, Finance and Foreign Affairs, and a government which in the past 10 years has balanced budgets, inaugurated general financial, social and economic reforms, and provided continuity of executive government.

Opposition there has been, as proved by risings early in the regime at Oporto and Lisbon, a naval mutiny involving two vessels in September, 1936, bomb explosions in ministries and public buildings in January, 1937, and an attempted assassination in July of that year of Dr. Salazar. All subversive attempts, however, have been rapidly suppressed.

Colonial Rule Reorganized

Colonial administration meanwhile has been drastically reorganized, budgets balanced, and economic schemes introduced in Angola, potentially the richest, as it is the largest, of Portugal's overseas possessions, and in Mozambique.

The strategical situation of Portugal endows the country with an importance which the maritime powers of Western Europe have not failed, at this moment of international interest in the Spanish Civil War and the general orientation of forces in Europe, to take into consideration.

Just as the sea communications of the British Empire to the British Isles converge in the English Channel, so do these communications in both directions to West Africa, South Africa, India, the Far East, and Australasia via the Cape of Good Hope, converge within the strategical triangle of Lisbon-Azores-Cape Verde Islands.

Moreover, these communications skirt the coast of Portugal, its possessions of Madeira, the Azores, Cape Verde. In hostile hands these possessions could menace some 2,500 miles of important sea routes. Hostile possession of Portuguese Guinea and Angola would form a serious threat to sea communications to the Cape and allow of bases for land or air operations against British colonies or dominions in Africa. An unfriendly Mozambique might possess high nuisance value to the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Swaziland, not to mention a threat to maritime commerce in the Indian Ocean.

Place in Air Commerce

Nor should the future value of the Azores in the Atlantic air route to the United States go unnoticed. The shores of the southern Portuguese province of Alegarve are within naval and air striking distance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

On the other hand, 500 miles of Portuguese Atlantic coast line are open to attack by the preponderant naval force in the Eastern Atlantic. Nor can the Navy, however gallant or imbued with the traditions of the Vasco da Gama or Albuquerque eras, be expected to keep open and maintain sea communications over a hemisphere. Portugal's Navy totals but 15 small modern vessels and some small auxiliary craft.

Portugal's existence, therefore, may in certain contingencies depend on support from a suitable direction—a direction from which the necessary naval, financial, and if need be, air and military, aid can be provided, and a direction in which Portugal in turn can give reciprocal advantages.

A power fulfilling all these conditions is Great Britain. It is manifestly evident that military and naval co-operation is of mutual advantage to Britain and to Portugal, and it is this strategical necessity which is the basis of an alliance which has existed, despite various vicissitudes and occasional serious misunderstandings, for 500 years.

C. E. Wakeham

[Major Wakeham has served in the Indian Cavalry, in France, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor. He served as an Aide-de-Camp to a Provincial Governor in India, and as British Military Attaché in Teheran, Persia. He has also served in the General Staff Branch of the Headquarters of the Army in India. For some time since retirement he has resided in Portugal where he is the proprietor and director of the Anglo-Portuguese News, the only paper published in English in Portugal.]

School Enrollment Up in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's public school enrollment registered 9,955 in 1937-38 over the previous year, it has been announced by James H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education.

Approximately 488,749 were enrolled in the school years which closed last June; 264,800 were white and 233,949 Negroes.

There was also an increase in the daily average attendance from 371,813 in 1936-37 to 391,332 the following year.

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One of thousands grown by Fred W. Opp, Costa Mesa, California. It takes seven years for the plants to bloom.

Dr. Vizetelly Won Fame as Master Of English Words

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, lexicographer and master of one of the world's largest vocabularies, who passed on last night was the author of scores of books on words, ranging from "S. O. S.—Slips of Speech" to "200 Simple Words Everyone Should know." He was the son of a printer, born in London, England.

He came to New York in 1891. His first position was with Funk and Wagnalls, and it was with them that he became internationally famous as a lexicographer and encyclopedist.

His interest in words—slang particularly—never languished, and he was forever checking newspapers and other publications seeking new and more expressive words and tracing their origin.

46 Years as Editor

He had been associated with Funk and Wagnalls for 46 years as Editor of the Reference Department. When he went to work that organization was compiling its "standard dictionary." His part of the job embraced the training of definers in the art of drafting definitions of words. In 1913, Dr. Vizetelly was named Managing Editor of the unabridged dictionary of the firm, succeeding the late Dr. Isaac K. Funk.

During his association with this book the number of vocabulary terms it contained was increased more than 50 per cent, and it was necessary for him to become one of the most widely read men in the country in order to keep abreast of new words and search out old and obsolescent ones.

Once, in an address before the Phonetic Society at Columbia University, Dr. Vizetelly urged a new English alphabet, arguing that the one now in use was inadequate to express the multiple sounds in the language.

Ancient Word

An educated man, he remarked on another occasion, ought to know 50,000 words. One of the words, the origin of which attracted his attention when it hit Broadway and new popularity, was "whoopee." That expression, the Doctor concluded after research, was about five centuries old.

Other words he embraced as passing the test of good social usage were kibitzer, gigolo, dunker, nudist, necker, and dumbbell.

Chiseler was another word he gave good standing, pointing out in its defense that President Roosevelt had used it. On the other hand, he said, the word is "bologna," not "baloney" or "boloney."

Accountant Assembles 'Reasons' for Depression

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—If W. J. Hammill can not solve the next depression, it will not be for a lack of reasons. The retired teacher of accounting has gathered 63 reasons to which assorted experts have ascribed economic setbacks.

The list includes such "reasons" as over-production, sun spots, women in business, Wall Street, the "Brain Trust," weather cycles, installment buying, low farm income, European unrest, the automobile, wrong kind of money, "landlordism," the World War, underconsumption, monopolies, growth of corporations, the unbalanced budget, and fulfillment of the Biblical prophecy of Timothy in his Second Epistle: "In the last . . . men shall be lovers of their own-selves, covetous, boasters, proud."

Schiff Trophy Goes To Training Squadron

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy today to Lieutenant Commander Arnold J. Isbell's naval training squadron at Pensacola, Fla., for the best safety record in flying.

The tropy is awarded annually by William Schiff as a memorial to his brother, Herbert, an ensign killed in a naval aviation accident in 1924.

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Rare Flower That Resembles Bird Brings Fortune to California Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COSTA MESA, Calif., Dec. 21—There is a "savings account" on a small ranch in this community that is unusual, colorful and steadily increasing in value. Mr. Fred W. Opp "opened" it 12 years ago when he planted his first Bird of Paradise (Strelitizia Regina). Today ne has 1200 blooming plants—it takes seven years before the first flower spike appears—and he has some 2000 seed farmed out to other ranchers on a 50-50 plan of sharing in the plants that develop after a six-month germination period.

Mr. Opp sends his flowers to the Los Angeles Flower Market and from that city they are shipped to Eastern markets where they retail for around $10 a dozen. The spikes are picked just before they open, and wrapped in "skirts" of waxed paper so that the opening will not take place until they are ready for display and sale.

The exotic South African swamp native sometimes yields eight flower spikes to a plant. It is a member of the banana family and the blossom bears a striking resemblance to a bird poised for flight.

The plantings, once established, require comparatively little care, Mr. Opp says. He believes that his investment—he paid $50 for his first plants 12 years ago—has yielded good dividends and he enjoys the distinction of possessing a savings account that is steadily increasing in capital while he harvests the "interest."

Maoris Vote in Secret Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—For the first time in history the Maori tribesmen of this State have been accorded the right of secret ballot. That privilege was extended to them in the recent Parliamentary election.

Prior to this election the Maoris, who already have enjoyed representation in Parliament, had elected their members by telling the returning officer at the polling station the name of the candidate for whom they wished to vote. The official wrote the name down on the voting paper. But in the recent election, the Maoris elected their candidates the day before the general election, using a secret ballot similar to that used by other citizens of the State.

The Chief Electoral Officer, G. G. Hodgkins, pays tribute to the intelligence of the Maori voters, and comments on the comparatively small number of spoilt ballot papers in this first experience with the secret ballot.

The total poll results in the Dominion reveal that 92.85 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise, a record vote for New Zealand.

Shift in Rumanian Cabinet

BUCHAREST, Dec. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Petrescu Comnen resigned today and immediately was replaced by Grigore Gafencu, newspaper publisher, who long has fostered political friendship with France.

The new Foreign Minister had served in the Senate and as State Secretary had helped negotiate the Rumanian-Russian nonaggression pact.

As a World War pilot he won Rumania's highest bravery award, the Cross of Michael the Brave. Mr. Gafencu had just returned from political discussions in England and Hungary.

It was reported Mr. Comnen would be named Ambassador to the Vatican.

Secret Funds Abolished

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Government has decreed that all secret funds shall be inscribed in the regular budgets and subjected to normal financial control.

These funds amount to the sum of 5,457,000,000 lei (about $35,000,000). Heretofore, every ministry has used its share of these funds as it pleased, giving account to no institution and no authority. These were for propaganda, press, and every sort of favor. Consequently they were a source of great corruption and of public scandal.

Whether this new measure will be really effective remains to be seen for other governments have announced similar reforms without being able to put them into effect.

Russo-Polish

(Continued from Page 1)

to wait that safeguard. The treaty was for three years.

The following year a change had come about in European politics. The British Premier Ramsay MacDonald had warmly espoused Signor Mussolini's proposal for a four-power pact, including Germany and France, which would have seriously reduced Poland's influence in Europe. Almost at the same time the French Daladier Government had favorably received a British draft arms convention that would allow Germany to rearm.

Marshal Pilsudski, in view of this turn of events, deemed it too hazardous to be linked solely with the Franco-Russian side and immediately set about arranging a non-aggression pact with Germany which was signed in 1934. While this pact ended the close Franco-Polish alliance, Warsaw was determined to maintain the old balance and later in the year agreed to extend the pact with Russia for 10 years.

Since then Poland has contrived to keep on fair terms with both Germany and Russia. While Marshal Hermann Göring and other leading Germans have been frequent visitors to Warsaw, the French have made several advances, such as the 1937 loan to Poland, the efforts of Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos last year to keep Poland and Russia aligned with the Pro-French states.

Republican Women To Hear Leaders At Victory Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1938 annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club will take the form of a "victory" meeting, Mrs. William Henry Hays, president of the club, announced Dec. 17, fixing Jan. 14 as the date for this eighteenth of its anniversary affairs. As in previous years, the members will assemble at the Astor Hotel, where covers for nearly 2,000 women were laid for the 1937 luncheon.

In keeping with the party "comeback" theme of the occasion "to celebrate the sweeping victories recently won by Republican candidates for offices ranging from the lowest to the highest in practically every section of the country," Mrs. Hays said the speakers would be Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; United States Senator-Elect Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, and Representative-Elect Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota. The Board of Governors, she added, also had named Mrs. Russell B. Livermore as Chairman of the six-member committee on arrangements, with Mrs. Roger W. Straus Vice-Chairman.

The club now has a nation-wide membership of 4,000, as compared with the 508 it totaled for its first meeting in 1929. Today it is the country's largest women's political club and has its own building at 3 West Fifty-first Street.

Negro College Expands In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Contracts aggregating $87,031 have been awarded for the erection and equipment of a library and administration building at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College for Negroes, a State institution for higher learning located here.

Plans call for a three-story structure which will house offices for college officials and alumni leaders, and library, reading and stock rooms.

Rumania Frees 130 Former Iron Guardsmen

BUCHAREST, Dec. 21 (AP)—On the promise they would refrain from political activity, 130 members of the Nazi-Style Iron Guard were released today from concentration camps in the vicinity of Bucharest.

Among those freed was the so-called "spiritual leader" of the outlawed Guard movement, Prof. N. A. E. Jonescu.

Loading of Scrap For Japan Slated Despite Protest

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco—Loading of scrap iron on two vessels which will take it to Japan was scheduled to be resumed by longshoremen Dec. 21 after an unprecedented demonstration by a large section of Chinatown.

Loading on the Greek freighter Spyros was halted Dec. 16 when Chinese children picketed the pier, begging longshoremen not to touch the iron and steel "to be used for bombs to slaughter our countrymen." The British ship Beckenham arrived Dec. 19 for a scrap iron cargo and also was picketed.

Rebuke to the idle longshoremen was voiced by Almon E. Roth, President of the Waterfront Employers Association, which recently signed contracts with the Congress of Industrial Organizations union providing for strict adherence to agreement, supposedly outlawing "quickie" strikes on individual loading jobs, and setting penalties for violations.

There were conferences and meetings. The Chinese demonstrators agreed to withdraw and B. S. Fong, President of the United Chinese Societies, declared, "We are not retreating. This is only the beginning of a movement for the embargo of war materials."

Oakland, Calif.: A boycott of all German-made goods by the American Federation of Labor Alameda County Building Trades Council was announced here by J. G. Reynolds, Business Representative of the Council. The boycott was extended to all German products following a resolution adopted by the Council a week ago which limited the ban to "any and all building materials from foreign countries," shipped here to undersell local materials.

Buffalo, N. Y.: A food strike made itself felt in surrounding areas as a member of the Food Industry of Western New York, an employers' group, announced an attempt would be made to take deliveries through union picket lines.

This City's food terminals were picketed by members of Local 558, Warehouse and Produce Workers Union, an A. F. of L.-affiliated unit of the International Teamsters' Union. The Union went on strike after negotiations for a wage increase collapsed.

In Rochester, Charles R. Miller, Business Agent of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union, said 120 employees of a chain store had voted a sympathy strike.

Detroit, Mich.: A city-wide strike of truck drivers that would have tied up delivery operations during the Christmas rush was called off Dec. 20 45 minutes before midnight, when it was to have become effective.

Approximately 1,500 trucks and 2,000 men would have been idle. Movement of merchandise from warehouses to stores and transportation of meat, groceries, and produce would have been halted.

A temporary agreement was announced by spokesmen for Local 299 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and the Detroit Cartage Association, representing virtually all operators.

N. Y. Anti-Fascists Face Picketing Ban

NEW YORK (AP)—Picketing by anti-Fascists of a Spanish grocery store which they said was selling merchandise imported from Insurgent Spain has been enjoined by a New York State Supreme Court Jurist.

Granting a motion to restrain the Spanish Anti-Fascist Committee from further picketing, Justice Philip J. McCook ruled Dec. 20 that the controversy was of "a political, not an industrial character, concerning sympathy with different sides in a foreign country."

If sustained, the ruling was expected to affect other boycott picketing directed against Japan, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

Counsel for the Spanish Anti-Fascist Committee indicated the decision would be appealed.

Arms Probe in Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 21—Investigation of further aspects of the Coster case in this city today threw additional light on the reported sale of arms to South American countries.

John A. Canavan, United States Attorney here, said that Alfred R. Shrigley, Mexican consul at Boston, brought to his office Cecil R. Ekholm, Boston management consultant, declaring that Mr. Ekholm was one of two men who had offered to sell arms to Mexico.

The Federal official said he interviewed Mr. Ekholm and that he agreed he contacted the consuls of Bolivia, Colombia, China, Uruguay, and other countries in an effort to sell American rifles.

Mr. Canavan said he had examined the files of Mr. Ekholm and of the other man referred to by the Mexican Consul, Charles A. Jordan, of Wellesley, and that they "contained the names of half a dozen persons of major importance."

The United States Attorney added that he had not found evidence so far, however, to prove that these men represented F. Donald Coster or McKesson & Robbins drug firm, of which Mr. Coster was President, nor had he even found proof that the agents really had arms to deliver had they succeeded in entering into contracts.

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Children of Diplomats Join In Yule Greetings to World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Messages of "Merry Christmas" and "Peace on Earth" voiced in a dozen languages by sons and daughters of diplomats were picked up by radio here yesterday and carried around the world.

Dean of the young diplomats was Charles Lombard, son of Lieut. Col. Emmanuel Lombard, Military attaché of the French Embassy, who made his fifth appearance on the annual international children's Christmas broadcast sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company and the Greater National Committee of the Washington Board of Trade.

Among the newcomers were tiny blonde Marcus and Melissa Woodring, children of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring. Melissa was too much interested in the microphone to deliver her greeting, but Marcus, a little older, made up for her reticence in his vigorous wish for "a Merry Christmas to the whole world."

She Speaks Twice

Belle of the party was vivacious five-year-old Liana de Bayle, daughter of the Nicaraguan Minister, who made a second appearance before the microphone because she remembered she had "a little more to say."

In Holland St. Nicholas comes from Spain on Dec. 5, riding on a white horse with his colored servant Black Peter, explained Jacqueline van Troostenburg de Bruyn, daughter of the First Secretary of the Netherlands Legation. "You put your shoe under the chimney and in the morning you find a present if you have been good," she said.

No hint of international distrust or unrest was detectable in the faces of the happy youngsters who participated. Representatives of Japan, Germany, England, Czechoslovakia all had their turn at the microphone.

Ice Cream and Presents

A small Brazilian gaucho sat next to a Dutch maiden with wooden shoes and on down the line was a kimono worn by a sleek-haired Japanese girl, and the brilliant costume of a Norwegian peasant.

After the broadcast there was ice cream and cake and a souvenir book of Washington etchings for each participant. Christmas tunes were played by the Marine Band.

Newcomers on the program this year included Mirga Zadeikis, daughter of the Lithuanian Minister; Amr Hassan, son of the Egyptian Minister; Stella Maris Zanni, daughter of the Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy; Elizabeth Pirie, daughter of the Air Attaché of the British Embassy; Mary Riddell, daughter of the Counselor of the Canadian Legation; Raimundo Cuervo, son of the Second Secretary of the Mexican Embassy; Sachiko Jimbo, daughter of an Attaché of the Japanese Embassy, and Maria Teresa Cosmelli, daughter of the Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy.

U. S. Agents Think Lobbyists Got Much of McKesson Loot

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The millions pirated from the McKesson & Robbins Drug Corporation by F. Donald Coster-Musica and others, have been mostly frittered away, federal investigators continued to indicate today.

Great sums mulcted from the $87,000,000 firm, they find, were sunk in lobbying activities in virtually every State and in Washington.

The three surviving Musica brothers, all masquerading under assumed names along with Coster-Musica, who resigned the McKesson & Robbins presidency by suicide last Friday, are held in default of $100,000 bail each.

Meanwhile, another crony out of the past of Musica—a man who knew the masquerading superswindler when he was a World War spy-hunter—was held today on a charge of conspiracy.

The arrest of Benjamin Simon, Bronx salesman with a police record, gave credence to a previously reported story of an old friend who met Musica one day when he was still "F. Donald Coster," respected President of McKesson & Robbins.

"Well, what are you going to do for me?" the man asked when Musica told how high he had risen since the days of the infamous human hair swindle of 1913 and the dubious dealings in alcohol during prohibition.

"Why, didn't you know?" Coster replied. "This very minute you became—" and he named a post in McKesson & Robbins.

Simon has been on the corporation's pay roll at $6,000 a year and expenses for five years, Assistant U. S. Attorney General Brien McMahon said last night:

"I assume he was drawing $6,000 a year for what he knew instead of what he did."

Simon himself said vaguely that he "did various jobs." What he knew, among other things, Mr. McMahon said, was that three men connected with McKesson & Robbins—all hiding behind aliases—were brothers of the shrewd, Italian-born master manipulator.

Mr. McMahon said there was some indication that the Musica brothers, who hid their connection with a million-dollar swindle a quarter of a century old under different names and pedigrees, were probably forced to pay blackmail.

The brothers of Philip, "brains" of the family and prime figure in the older swindle, are George E. Dietrich-Musica, former Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Vice-President of the drug firm; George Vernard-Arthur Musica of Brooklyn, Canadian agent for the firm, and Robert Dietrich-Musica of the firm's Fairfield, Conn., Shipping Department.

Mr. McMahon said that Lester A. Reeves, Washington representative of the firm, would be one of those questioned.

He said there was some evidence that friction existed within the corporation and that he had learned different factions were trying to get control from Coster-Musica, who took over the concern in 1926.

As a result of this information, Mr. McMahon said, 20 more subpoenas for officers of the corporation and other employees have been issued. He was inclined to minimize the reports that Coster-Musica had engaged in or had planned to engage in any scheme for the shipment of rifles and ammunition to unnamed countries abroad.

Thomas A. Bruni, who described himself as an arms broker and engineer, was questioned by Gregory F. Noonan, Acting U. S. Attorney. Later he told reporters he had expected to negotiate a contract for the sale of 100,000 rifles and 100,000,000 rounds of ammunition to the Chinese Army under General Chiang Kai-shek, but that nothing had come of the matter. Bruni declined to name his associates here.

The Musica brothers also were questioned anew by Mr. Noonan, and one of their sisters, Evelyn Musica Calafato, of Westbury, Long Island, appeared before the Grand Jury.

James J. Caffrey, Regional Administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said a change in the standards of accounting practices may result from the McKesson & Robbins case.

Rifle Trade Laughed At

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—War Department records indicate that F. Donald Coster's proposed contract for the sale of 2,000,000 Lee-Enfield rifles was among the most fantastic of the ex-convict-capitalist's promotions.

The Army has much the largest stock of the rifles, which were turned out in the World War, but not 2,000,000. The rest are scattered, the next largest store being in the Philippines.

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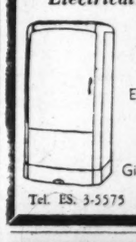
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Envoy's Frankness on China Surprises Japanese Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—It is seldom that an ambassador consents to be interviewed, except on the dullest and most innocuous topics. A striking exception to this rule was recently furnished by the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Kerr, who gave blunt, straight-from-the-shoulder replies to a Japanese journalist, Yoshitaro Kusuyama, foreign news editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, who interviewed him in Hong Kong. Sir Archibald had just returned from Changsha and Chungking, where he talked with Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders. To questions as to how Chiang Kai-shek had been faring and what his future attitude would be Sir Archibald replied:

"Chiang Kai-shek is full of energy. He and his associates are firmly determined to continue protracted resistance against Japan."

When Mr. Kusuyama suggested that, despite superficial appearances of unity, there was a real difference of opinion between "die-hards" and "pacificists" on the Chinese side the Ambassador promptly dashed his hopes by declaring:

"I met many leaders individually and exchanged views with them frankly. They are all united in asserting that the real war is about to begin."

Rail and Highway Networks

A suggestion from the Japanese journalist that this might have been a mere diplomatic gesture elicited the following uncompromising response from the British Ambassador:

"I do not believe that Chiang Kai-shek has been making any idle boasts. As a proof of what I say, Chiang has been spending enormous sums of money for constructing railway and highway networks and for industrial developments, so as to continue the protracted warfare. In fact I was left with the impression that the real war is about to begin."

The interview then turned to the questions of British financial aid to China and of British ideas about means of restoring peace in the Orient. Here again Sir Archibald gave Mr. Kusuyama little comfort. He flatly denied all rumors of British financial aid to China up to the present and declared that Chiang Kai-shek had made no peace moves. To a suggestion that "the impression" prevails in Japan that the Kuomintang leaders are counting on the support of other powers, including Great Britain, for their continued resistance to Japan," Sir Archibald retorted:

"The European and American influence in China is not nearly as formidable as you seem to think. Anti-Japanism is what has unified China."

The rift between the British and the Japanese viewpoints which appeared so clearly in this interview was further emphasized by an outburst of hostile Japanese comment on an alleged British offer to mediate between Japan and China on the basis that Japanese troops should be withdrawn from China, the equality of all powers in China should be recognized, while Great Britain would assume responsibility for bringing about a cessation of Chinese hostility and a stoppage of the boycott of Japanese goods.

Peace Offers Awaited

British official denials that any such offer was made are most probably correct, since Japan could not, under present conditions, be expected to accept such terms, and British diplomacy would scarcely expose itself to a rebuff by putting forward proposals which would only invite rejection.

However, the King, in his address to Parliament, intimated Great Britain's readiness to assist in a Far Eastern peace settlement, if such should be requested by both parties and hopes for peace were voiced in The North China Daily News, leading British-owned foreign language newspaper in China.

However much of a phantom the idea of British mediation may have been, it was attacked with the utmost vigor in the Japanese press. The comment of the Miyako is worth quoting in this connection, because it clearly presents the Japanese viewpoint on the "open door":

"The British suggestion that Japan should reaffirm the equality of all powers in China is a little too thick. Japan has spent enormous amounts of money and shed precious blood in order to construct a new East Asia. These sacrifices would be nullified if Japan's right of priority should not be recognized. Great Britain has fought many foreign wars. Has it once surrendered the fruits of victory? Having aided and abetted the Chiang Kai-shek regime, thereby prolonging its resistance, Great Britain now seeks to set it up again as if nothing had happened when it is on the verge of collapse."

China to Develop Its West

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 21 (AP)—Premier H. H. Kung said today that the $25,000,000 credit advanced to China by the United States Export-Import Bank would be used generally for the development of industry and communications in China's undeveloped western provinces.

[A major item in China's revised program for resistance to Japanese conquest is the building of highways, railways, and industrial plants designed to make the western and southwestern provinces a base from which the war can be carried on indefinitely. Szechwan, which contains Shungking, the provisional Capital, Hunan, Kweichow, Yunnan, and Kwangsi are the Provinces involved.]

Dr. Kung, Yale and Oberlin educated brother-in-law of Generalissimo Kiang Kai-shek, said the American credit would be used first to purchase American oil, motor vehicles, farm machinery, farm products, and also "factory products usually purchased from the United States."

The Premier, who also is Finance Minister, said the money would "be used carefully; we plan to buy only what is needed."

[In Tokyo, Japan's Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, said Monday that if the American credit were intended as a political gesture, it might prove "a dangerous gesture."]

In informed financial circles it was said that credits expected from Britain would be used to build railways linking Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces with British Burma, using British railway materials. The Chinese highway and railway program is designed to make Burma China's principal outlet, now that the Japanese have seized nearly all its ports.

[In London it was reliably stated that Britain had agreed to advance credits of £500,000 to China for purchase of trucks to be used on the new road from interior China to Burma. A bill which would enable the Government to guarantee exports up to £10,000,000 to China is before Parliament.]

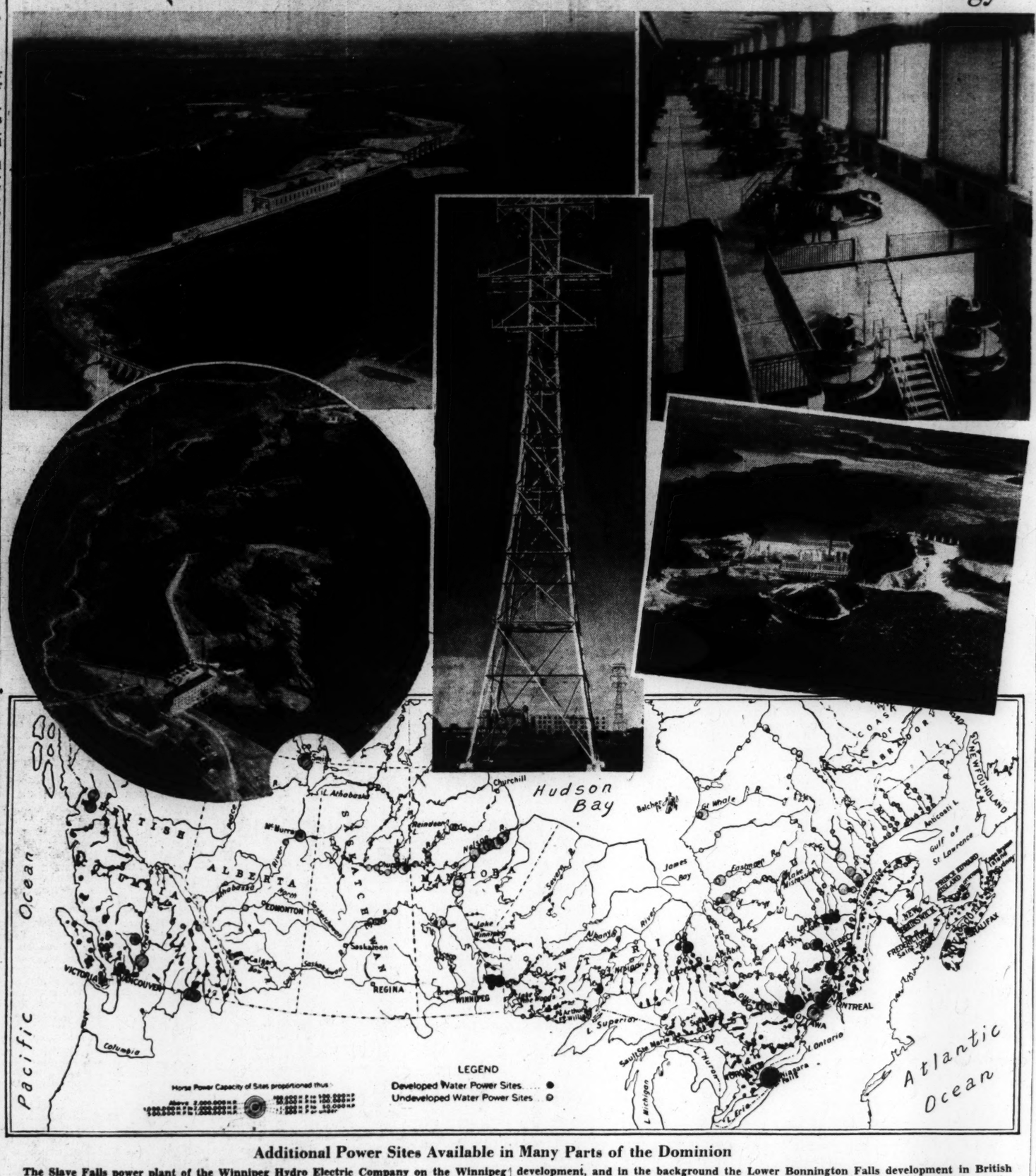
French Unions Ban Japanese Goods

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP)—The General Confederation of Labor called upon the French nation today to boycott Japanese merchandise.

"Not one penny for the imperialist brigands," said the plea. "Refuse all Japanese merchandise and you will aid rapid victory for civilization."

At the same time the Association of Friends of the Chinese People issued a detailed list of Japanese objects sold in France and named several chains of stores where they were on sale.

Canada Turns Its Water Wealth Into Storehouses of Electrical Energy



Additional Power Sites Available in Many Parts of the Dominion

The Slave Falls power plant of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric Company on the Winnipeg River in Manitoba is shown at upper left. Generators in the Queenston power house on the Niagara River in Ontario are seen at upper right. The central picture shows a typical tower of a transmission line. In the foreground of the view at left center is the South Slocan development, and in the background the Lower Bonnington Falls development in British Columbia. The view at right center is of the Paugan Falls power development on the Gatineau River in Quebec. The map indicates present and available power sites, horsepower capacity, and geographical lines.

Britain and U. S. Confer on China, Commons Is Told

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A British Government spokesman assured questioning Laborites in the House of Commons today that Prime Minister Chamberlain is "maintaining close relations" with the United States in regard to Japanese interference with trade in China.

Mr. Morgan Philips Price, Labor member, asked Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, if the Prime Minister would consult with the United States on "retaliatory measures against Japanese trade."

Mr. Butler referred him to a statement made by Mr. Chamberlain Nov. 14 to the effect that he was "prepared at all times to maintain close contact with the United States in matters of common concern to both countries."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Laborite, interjected a question:

"May I ask whether the Government are in fact maintaining close relations with the United States Government?"

"In my previous answer I indicated that was the case," Mr. Butler replied.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated in the House of Commons Dec. 19 that Britain would follow the lead of the United States in granting export credits to China. (The United States Export-Import Bank made a credit of $25,000,000 available to China. Reliable London sources said Britain had agreed to a credit of $2,500,000.)

Mr. Butler also told the House that Britain was consulting the United States and France concerning sending food supplies to the civilian population of Government Spain.

Byrd Aide Gets Medal

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Lieut. Commander Isaac Schlossbach, retired naval officer who has participated in a number of polar explorations, received from Governor Moore Dec. 20 a congressional medal for services rendered to the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Governor Moore presented the medal at the request of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Power and Industrial Growth Linked in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Conversion of the upper St. Lawrence River into hydro-electric power development may be temporarily delayed by Provincial opposition, but proponents of the plan still believe that it is as inevitable as the continued growth of industry. Federal authorities assert that had it not been for the prolonged business recession, which stopped the yearly increase in consumption of water power and left Ontario and Quebec with a surplus on their hands, these two Provinces would now be as eager as is the Federal Government to get started with the St. Lawrence scheme.

As it is, these two great industrial Provinces, prevented from exporting power, feel they have a legitimate grievance. Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn and Premier Maurice Duplessis declare that there is no need of electricity from the St. Lawrence and that they prefer to allow potential energy to race past their doors rather than harness it at the cost of their taxpayers. They assail the Federal Government with (in the words of Premier Duplessis) "having laid down the principle that export of power by the Provinces must be authorized by Ottawa," and add:

"We consider our natural resources belong to us. When confederation was made it was the intention that every Province would have the authority of administration as it saw fit. We have unlimited hydroelectric resources. We should be allowed to use the surplus and obtain concessions in return."

New Power Plants Built

Although, it is true, Parliament has long been averse to authorizing further export of water power, in this case it was the United States, not the Canadian Government, that made the decision and caused the temporary impasse in the far greater power-and-navigation project.

Even though the most accessible water power is, for the time being, ignored, hydro development goes steadily on. It constitutes Canada's basic power tool, representing almost 98 per cent of employed energy and giving Canada the largest power per capita of any country in the world. Two and a half times more capital is invested in it than in mining and four times more than in the pulp and paper industry—both of which industries depend upon it for their existence. The industry, since the introduction of long-distance transmission of electricity, has so expanded that it embraces a total installation of over 7,000,000 horsepower, with an annual production of more than 25,000,000,000 kilowatt hours and an investment of over $1,400,000,000. What it has done toward raising the standard of living among the people at large is beyond computation.

Most countries could not neglect harnessing such power as contained in the St. Lawrence, but Canada has a potential turbine installation of nearly 44,000,000 horsepower of which but 18 per cent is in actual use. It is so widely distributed throughout the Dominion that in any province there has only to be the need to be an adequate supply.

Power Widely Distributed

In the far west (the Cordilleran area) hydro-energy from the Klondike River drives the great placer gold mining dredges of the Yukon. In southern British Columbia the power of the Kootenay River forms the foundation of the immense mining, metallurgical, and electro-chemical operations at Trail, with their production of zinc, lead and fertilizer meeting the needs of world markets. In Fernie district to the Southeast and on Vancouver Island hydro-power operates great pulp, paper, and lumber mills at Powell River, Ocean Falls and other points.

In northern Saskatchewan a 61,500 horsepower development on the Churchill River at Island Falls provides the means for operating the famous Flin Flon ore deposits. The nearby Nelson contains immense potential power, and farther south the Winnipeg River, with potential capacity of over 1,000,000 horsepower, already supplies through seven power stations, publicly and privately owned, some 359,000 horsepower for the operation of mining districts, of pulp, paper, and flour mills, and of industry and public distribution in general, in northwestern Ontario, in Winnipeg, and throughout southern Manitoba.

Sites in Appalachian Area

In northern Ontario and Quebec the innumerable large rivers running northward into Hudson Bay and southward into the Great Lakes and the Ottawa supply almost unlimited power for mining areas of Sudbury, Cobalt, Little Long Lac, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Noranda, for processing imported iron ore at Sault Ste. Marie, for the great pulp and paper mills of Iroquois Falls, Smoothrock Falls, Kapuskasing, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Fort Frances and Kenora and, further east, the mills at Shawinigan Falls, three Rivers, Kenogami and Chicoutimi.

Even the less mountainous Appalachian area, comprising the Maritimes and Quebec south of the St. Lawrence, affords many water-power sites of moderate capacity and developments aggregating more than 400,000 horsepower. The St. Lawrence Lowlands area includes the Niagara, St. Lawrence, lower Ottawa, Richelieu, and it has an estimated capacity of over 6,000,000 horsepower with 2,000,000 developed.

Niagara, under present treaty limitations, already produces and makes available for distribution in Canada a total of 800,000 horsepower without seriously affecting the scenic value of the Falls.

Upon this development is founded the vast industrial structure of southern and western Ontario as well as the domestic comforts resultant from widespread application of low-cost hydro-energy throughout town and country.

But of outstanding importance in this and all other areas, so far as water power is concerned, is that short section of the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall and Montreal, lying adjacent to the richest industrial sections on one side and in the United States on the other, and forming a part of the great international waterway extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the heart of the Continent.

Locomotive Shopmen Called Back to Jobs

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Santa made an early visit to 300 workers of the West Albany locomotive shops of the New York Central Railroad.

John Parsons, Superintendent of the shops, said the men were recalled to work after six months' idleness, increasing the force to approximately 1,500 employees.

Georgia Spends $101,274 For Safety of Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The sum of $101,274.08 was used by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor in Georgia for operating expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, it was revealed recently.

As administrtive agency for the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Industrial Board is subsidized by assessments on industrial insurance companies and upon self-insured businesses.

Japanese Lefts Swing to Right And Back Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Shakai Taishuto, or Social Mass Party, formerly considered the strongest "Left" political organization in Japan, has made a sweeping about-face and is today in full accord with the Pan-Asian program of the Army. A program adopted at its annual convention, which was recently held here, calls for a federation of Asiatic peoples, development of the Japanese race on the Continent, rejection of the "capitalism" of the Western colonial powers and of communism, and completion of "national defense in the broad sense."

The idea of "safety first" is doubtless partially responsible for this break with the anti-militarist traditions of the Party in the past. Any open opposition to the Army would have entailed the dissolution of the Party and the arrest of its leading members. This fate has already overtaken the Proletarian Party, headed by Kanju Kato, which formerly stood to the left of the Social Mass Party.

But there is another significant point about the change of attitude on the part of what was formerly considered Japan's Labor Party. A group of its members, including the party secretary, Hisashi Aso, has always held to the view that the Army young officers represent a revolutionary force which offers some prospect of practical results. And the Party platform retains such Socialist features as demands for State management of important industries and banks, State control of agriculture, planned economy. In other words, the Social Mass Party seems to have adopted the viewpoint that, since revolution against the Army is not feasible, the next best thing is to go along with the Army on its program of nationalism and continental expansion, while trying to gain Army support for a number of anti-capitalist measures.

Flood Prevention Urged as Job Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Flood prevention and water conservation projects would be sound economic means to relieve unemployment, J. R. MacNichol, recently told the Women's National Conservative Association meeting here recently.

In his address he maintained that Canada should have a national flood control policy as in other countries. He mentioned works that have been erected on the Great Ouse in England, on the Bann River in Ulster, and on the Tennessee, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Muskingum, and Miami rivers in the United States.

Construction of these flood prevention works, not generally undertaken before great losses have been sustained, gave employment to thousands of men, made the surrounding country free from danger, and yet, Mr. MacNichol claimed, cost only a fraction of what the floods had cost.

Several thousand men could be employed on construction of flood preventive work on Ontario rivers with marked advantage to the country, Mr. MacNichol argued.

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Arabic and Islamic Manuscripts Surveyed by Chicago Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

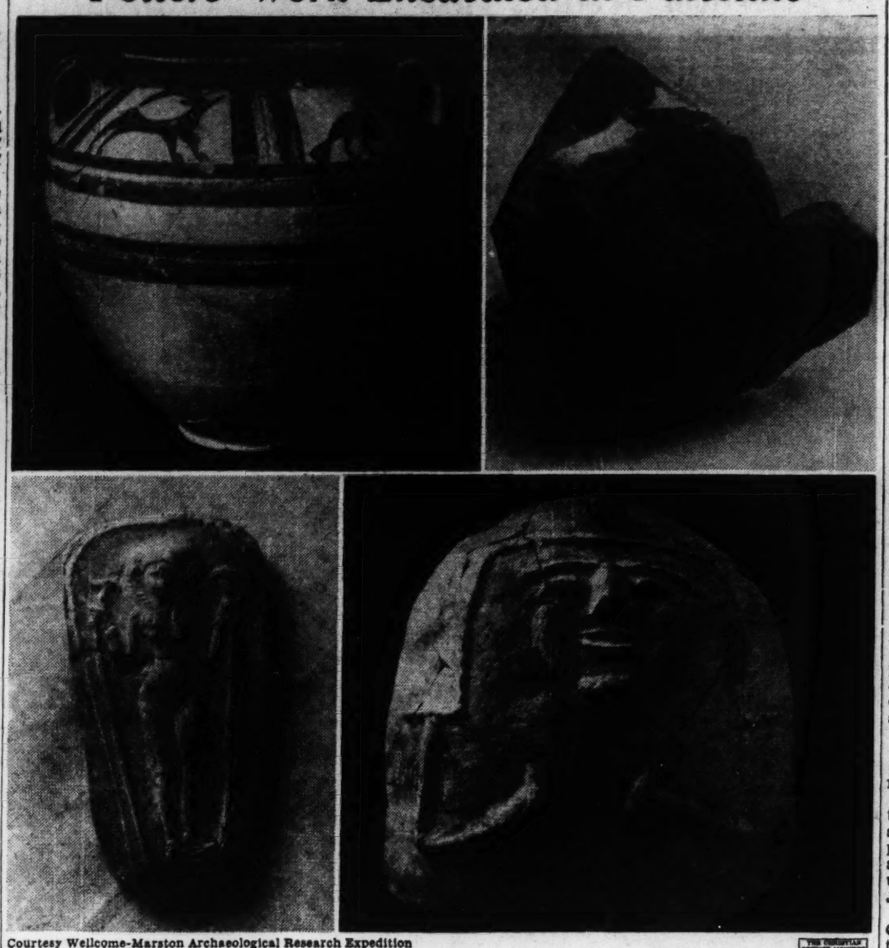
BEIRUT, Lebanon — Language scholars and libraries throughout the world are finding it more and more necessary to seek the rich sources of historical data in original Arabic and Islamic manuscripts, it is shown in the survey now being made by Dr. William M. Randall, long a student of Arabic literature as well as Professor of Library Science and Assistant Dean of Students at University of Chicago.

Dr. Randall is seeking original source material in Arabic under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies, preparatory to writing a comprehensive bibliography to be placed in libraries, which will locate and describe manuscript collections of importance throughout the Near East. Already he has examined several fine collections, among them that of El-Azhar University, Cairo, and the National Library, Damascus, where many rare manuscripts hitherto quite unknown, have come to light. At American University, Beirut, Dr. Randall has found that the excellent small collection of 800 volumes contains a number of valuable manuscripts.

In commenting on his work he said, "This survey aims to ascertain what Arabic manuscripts are available for study by scholars who have exhausted the resources of American and European libraries. No attempt is being made to buy manuscripts, but rather to locate valuable collections before they become scattered through political changes and private sale to commercial antiquarians. Once the existence and whereabouts of a valuable manuscript is known we can usually keep track of it."

Dr. Randall pointed out that the increasing importance of Islamic manuscripts, which were often the only means of conveying the great literary and natural scientific works of antiquity to the modern world, is forcing itself on librarians continually, and it is believed that the survey now in progress will provide a comprehensive bibliography of great practical value.

Potters' Work Excavated in Palestine



Courtesy Wellcome-Marston Archaeological Research Expedition

Many Fine Pieces Were Again Buried When Excavating Tunnel Collapsed

Here we see a jar (top left) decorated in red and black with figures of an ibex and ibis, dating about 1550 B. C., found in rubbish pits connected with a small temple at the excavation. To the top right is a face of a warrior, originally part of a pottery piece in red and black. Eyebrows, lashes, and moustache are colored black. Small incisions mark them. About 1200 B. C. Lower left is a molded plaque of the goddess Astarte, holding flowers, supposedly lotus. This came from the potter's own workshop described in the adjoining article and dates around 1200 B. C. Lower right, coffin lid with human features, 1200 B. C.

Refugee Director Invited to Berlin After Long Delay

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Mr. George Rublee, American Executive Director of the International Refugee Office, was invited after a two months' wait to go to Berlin to discuss plans for taking nearly 700,000 Jews out of Germany.

Mr. Rublee, international lawyer and veteran adviser to the United States Government, was expected to present counterproposals to a scheme brought to London last week by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank.

All of the 32 Governments represented on the Committee established at a conference last summer in Evian-les-Bains, France, will be asked for their approval before Mr. Rublee leaves London for Berlin, probably next week, on the invitation of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, chief of the National Socialist four-year economic self-sufficiency plan.

Dr. Schacht's plan for sending Jews out of the Reich into lands willing to give them haven was said to turn on the willingness of other Governments to help finance the migration by accepting more German exports.

One of the German ideas was reported to include permission for Jews to take as much as 20 per cent of their wealth out of Germany instead of the present small amount ($4), but this, too, depended on the willingness of countries taking the emigrants also to take more German goods.

Jews themselves might be asked to assist. Usually reliable Berlin sources reported a National Socialist proposal that Jews act as traveling salesmen abroad for German products and get in return credit for a Jewish emigration fund.

It was also reported in Berlin that Germany would propose an international refugee loan to be financed by the United States, France, Great Britain and some South American countries which Germany would repay, probably with exports. As collateral, it was said, an international commission would hold mortgages on Jewish property in Germany. Mr. Rublee asked last October for an appointment with National Socialist officials.

Italy Eases Anti-Semitism

ROME, Dec. 21 (AP)—Marchese Filipo Crispolte, former Editor of the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, and a former Catholic Party Deputy, told the Senate Wednesday the Government was taking steps to eliminate certain aspects of the new anti-Semitic laws.

After he spoke the Senate approved the new racial decree laws, 154 to 10, but the poll, taken secretly, brought out one of the largest number of opposition votes recorded in the Senate in recent years.

The Jewish laws, decreed Nov. 10, exclude Jews from Government positions, restrict their businesses and professions, and forbid them to marry Italian "Aryans."

Marchese Crispolte said the Government was studying individual cases of Jews in order to prevent application of laws working an injustice in certain "worthy" instances.

He said also that the Fascist regime was seeking to discourage activity by some who "by private initiative are aggravating the question and making Jews objects of humiliation, thereby giving the laws a diverse character from that they are intended to have by making them have the appearance of persecution."

Regarding the law forbidding Jews to marry "Aryans" to which the Vatican has formally objected, Marchese Crispolte said, "An effort is being made to find a way to avoid in practice any damage to the Lateran Pact" between the Vatican and the Italian Government.

The Vatican had charged that the racial laws violated this pact.

Purge Started in Ukraine Of Soviet Youth Leaders

The News

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP)—A purge of the leadership of Young Communists in the Ukraine was disclosed yesterday by the newspaper Soviet Ukraine, which reported dismissal of five high executives of the Ukrainian Komsomol (Communist Youth Organization). The paper said the cleanup was directed against "a bloody, triple-cursed gang of Fascist degenerates." It added:

"Trotskyist, Bukarinist, nationalist bandits succeeded in corrupting, morally and politically, some Komsomol workers who were without firm convictions, and in making them tools of foreign intelligence services. They wanted to separate Komsomol from its dear mother Communist Party, and were plotting terrorist actions against the best people of the Communist Party."

[Agitation for autonomy for the Ukrainians of Poland recently has focussed attention on recurring schemes for formation of a Ukrainian state which would include the Ukraine, a Constituent Republic of the Soviet Union. Such schemes have been said to have German encouragement.]

The newspaper said that the Komsomol purge had only begun.

The Background

MOSCOW (AP)—Restlessly the search for men competent to master the Soviet Union's biggest tasks goes on, with no mercy for those weighed and found wanting.

Out of three Vice-Chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars in office at the beginning of this year, two had been removed before November. Out of 22 heads of Commissariats, 10 were gone; also the head of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. and 15 Vice-Commissars.

[Recent cabled dispatches from Moscow have disclosed a continuing rapid turn-over in Soviet Government. On Nov. 16, Robert Eikhe was replaced as Commissar of Agriculture by I. A. Benediktoff. On Nov. 24 it was disclosed that the Communist Party chief Alexander Ivanovich Ugaroff had been removed, with M. Sherbakoff taking his place.

Five days later Sergei Chvialeff was relieved of his duties as Commissar of Foreign Trade for "transfer to other duties." On Dec. 8, Nikolai Yezhoff was "relieved at his own request" from the post of Commissar of Internal Affairs, which includes the important political police.

On Dec. 10, a shake-up was indicated in Osaviachim, the Soviet civilian air and chemical defense organization. The leaders were accused of incompetence in the organization's official paper.

On Nov. 23 the Soviet youth organization, "Komsomol," was "purged" of five high officials charged with protecting morally corrupt elements.]

In the 11 Constituent Republics of the U. S. S. R. a similar high turnover among men in key positions could be noted. High officials removed from office since January included:

In the Ukraine—a President of the Republic, a Premier, three Vice-Premiers, seven Commissars and two Vice-Commissars.

In the White Russian Republic—a Premier, a Vice-Premier, six Commissars, six Vice-Commissars and two Party Secretaries.

In the Azerbaidjan Republic—a President, a Premier, three Commissars, two Vice-Commissars and two Party Secretaries.

In the Tadjik Republic—nine Commissars, two Vice-Commissars, two Party Secretaries.

In the Kazakh Republic—a President, a Premier, two Vice-Premiers, six Commissars, three Vice-Commissars.

In the Kirghiz Republic—a President, a Premier, four Commissars, four Party Secretaries.

Ordinarily little publicity is given to such changes. Often the removal of a high official is never formally announced—simply the name of the new man on the job.

The new man is not given a long-time to make good. Last december, for instance, the removal of V. I. Ivanoff as Commissar for Timber Industry in the U. S. S. R. became known when he was mentioned as a "rightist spy" during a trial which resulted in the execution of nine executives of various Soviet timber trusts.

Prince to Visit Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced Dec. 20 that the Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway had accepted the invitation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt to be their guests at Hyde Park on a visit here next April.

Georgia Educator Sees Slight Hope For Cotton Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ga.—Paul W. Chapman, Dean of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture, quoting from his recent outline of world cotton conditions made for the United States Department of Agriculture, told a meeting of Cobb County farmers held here Dec. 6 that the South could not look forward in the near future to enlarged foreign sales of cotton.

"Marked increases in foreign cotton production are taking place," Mr. Chapman said. "Russia, formerly one of our important customers, has become self-sustaining in cotton production.

"South America is giving cotton land to any settler who will clear and cultivate it. India is growing more cotton to supply the needs of Japan's textile industry and has a treaty with Japan which provides for the exchange of raw cotton for cotton goods."

Yugoslav Premier To Have New Cabinet

BELGRADE, Dec. 21 (AP)—Premier Milan Stoyadinovich today submitted the resignation of his cabinet to Prince Paul, the Regent, and immediately was commissioned to form a new Yugoslav Government.

The resignation was regarded as largely a routine move after the Premier's victory in last week's Parliamentary elections, but some concessions to Croat demands for self-government were expected to follow the change.

Scandinavians Sign London Naval Treaty On Sizes and Data

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Britain today signed treaties with the four Scandinavian nations whereby they adhere to the provisions of the 1936 London Naval Treaty of which Britain, the United States, and France were signatories.

The treaties were signed at the Foreign Office by the London Ministers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland and by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and Earl Stanhope, First Lord of the Admiralty.

They include the provisions of the London Naval Treaty for exchange of warship building information and for limitation of the size and armament of individual vessels but not their number.

Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard

MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—Daughter of a capitalist who said he was the most disliked man in the United States, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, the former Helen Gould, who passed on here today, was hailed, a short six years later, as one of the most cherished women in the country as a result of her philanthropy.

Jay Gould, Wall Street "plunger," stock "depresser," "wrecker and railroad builder," made millions—$11,000,000 once, indeed, in a day—and his daughter gave them away.

"I do not know how much money I gave away," she testified in 1924 at an accounting of the $85,000,000 estate left by her father to her and her brothers to administer. "But I think I gave away most of it"—to schools, railroad welfare groups, libraries, and recreation homes.

Her first gift was a library for New York University, where she once studied law.

"A serious girl," a school friend once described her, "who perhaps, behind a timid, diffident nature had possibilities for fun," but "whose serious and industrious characteristics acted like a stern bodyguard."

Lachish Shaft of 700 B. C. Explored in Palestine Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The final work of the Wellcome-Marston expedition on the great shaft at Tell-Duweir in Palestine, the Lachish of Bible history, which was begun last year, and the discovery there of a potter's workshop and stock-in-trade were described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. C. H. Inge who took charge of the work after the passing of Mr. J. L. Starkey.

Talking first of the shaft, Mr. Inge said that the workers had come to the conclusion that those who had excavated it in the 7th century B. C. had left it unfinished. This great work was 80 feet by 70 feet with a depth of about 80 feet. As it was impossible to remove such a huge mass of soil and rocks Mr. Starkey had arranged a system of tunnelling by which the dimensions could be ascertained. What it had been intended for will probably never be known. He had hoped to find an underground passage leading out of the city, possibly to some water supply. Or it may have been intended to use the shaft itself as a water reservoir.

Sculpture Again Buried

One curious find, which will in all probability never be seen again, was what may be described as the only piece of life-size sculpture in existence belonging to the Judaean period. A chance resemblance in a block of rock to a human head had been roughly accentuated. From the similarity of the formal beard to the great Assyrian sculptures of that period, Mr. Inge thinks it possible that their fashions in hairdressing had spread to Judah. Three weeks after the work on the shaft was finished the tunnel fell in and the sculpture now lies buried under about 80 feet of rocks and earth.

It was in a large cave that the discovery of a potter's factory was discovered. Digging here disclosed that at a later period the cave had been used as a stable, as the cattle-pen and manger were found. Lower down came the evidence of the potter's tenancy. Two round stones with pivots on which the turn-table revolved were found. In Palestine today, Mr. Inge explained, the potter sits on the edge of a pit and kicks the fly-wheel round with his feet, thus leaving both hands free to work the clay. The fact that these two stones were found at a suitable depth in this pit suggests that this method was known at the end of the Bronze Age. The pottery of that period could not have been shaped with one hand while the other turned the wheel.

From his workshop a spiral flight of steps cut in the rock led down to his stock-room. Here were groups of identical bowls and pots, many being perfect and unbroken. There was a group of double bowls shaped like candlesticks, perhaps used for pouring libations. Lumps of red and yellow ochre used for painting the pottery were found, also polished pebbles and cockleshells for burnishing. A pointed bone was probably used for making incised decoration, and great lumps of slag probably came from the furnace, though this has yet to be found.

Biblical Companions

Work on a gateway in the city portion of Lachish disclosed a raised cobble barrier forming an inner threshold. This must have been bordered by two wooden beams which had of course disappeared, leaving two grooves filled with ash. This, said Mr. Inge, recalled the passage in the Book of Nehemiah—"But the fish gate did the sons of Hassenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof." The purpose of these beams may have been to take the bolts of a pair of doors.

Another Biblical pronouncement is recalled by the words "in the ninth (year)" which were found inscribed in ink on a sherd. This resembled the writing in the now famous Lachish "letters." The last chapter of II Kings begins with these same words,—"And it came to pass in the ninth year of his reign (Zedekiah's) . . . that Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came, he, and all his host, against Jerusalem." But as Mr. Inge said, this may be only a coincidence.

Among the finds may be mentioned a very fine "hole" jar, so called by Sir Flinders Petrie because the mouth hole nearly covers the top. This was in an early Bronze Age cave. Fine flint tools and arrowheads belong also to that period. An anthropomorphic jar in the shape of a head and bust has eyebrows and moustache incised in black paint. Two large pottery masks forming the lids of slipper-shaped coffins have faces with moulded curls and formalized beards, and one of them even has a dimple on the chin. A large polychrome vase is decorated with two bulls (or ibexes), a bird which is probably the sacred ibis, and a fish which is almost certainly a tunny.

On the very last day of the expedition's stay Miss Olga Tufnell found some scratched scribblings on a step. This turned out to be not a name as might have been expected, but the first five letters of the Phoenician Hebrew alphabet. Possibly it might have been the idle work of a schoolboy airing his knowledge, but it is also the earliest concrete evidence for the order of the alphabet being learned systematically.

So, said Mr. Inge, Lachish has added one more fragment of knowledge to the history of writing.

Fair Wage Boards Are Named in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Minimum fair wage boards have been named by John Toohey, State Labor Commissioner, for New Jersey's wearing apparel and allied occupations and light manufacturing and novelty industries. The boards will study and recommend pay standards for workers in those fields.

Surveys made by the Minimum Wage Bureau have revealed a substantial number of women and minors employed in these occupations and receiving "unreasonable and oppressive" wages, the Commissioner said. In many cases, he reported, it is necessary for the employees to seek public relief as a supplement to their meager earnings.

As required by law, eache of the boards is composed of three representatives of the public and a like number of employer and employee representatives. Robert J. Rendall, President of the Hudson Savings Bank of Jersey City, is chairman of the Light Manufacturing and Novelty Industries Board, and Herman Marx, Newark, Counsel for the Consumers' League of New Jersey, is Chairman of the Wearing Apparel and Allied Industries Board.

Judge Named President Of Furman University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—In choosing John L. Plyler, Judge of the Greenville County Court, as President of Furman University, to succeed Dr. B. E. Geer, who retired last September, the trustees of the institution joined the ranks of those advocating younger men for college presidents.

The Board of Trustees met in Columbia and elected the new Furman President. Judge Plyler attended Furman and was a star on the baseball team. He taught in Greenville high school and later served for two years in the U. S. Army during the World War. Harvard Law School claimed his attention for the next three years. He graduated in 1921, returned to Greenville to practice law.

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Roosevelt Gives 'Slow' Signal To Socialized Medicine Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — The Roosevelt Administration does not expect to press its general medical program to enactment in the next Congress; the program is still very much in the study stage and legislative action may be deferred for some time.

This disposition of the sweeping program recommended last July by an interdepartmental committee, and proposing a great deal of quasi-socialized medicine, was announced by President Roosevelt Dec. 2, shortly after a Federal grand jury had returned indictments of conspiracy in restraint of trade against the organized medical profession.

Asked about the projected governmental health program, President Roosevelt cautioned correspondents not to assume that all features of the report before him would be recommended by Congress. Plans, he added, are still in the study stage, and it will be up to Congress merely to recommend such further study as the legislators desire. The medical program, the President said, is still a pretty young child.

Doctors to Fight

With the Government's medical program thus deferred apparently until 1940, and quite possibly beyond that busy electoral year, attention was concentrated on the grand jury indictment of the American Medical Association, three other organized bodies, and 21 individual defendants.

The latter groups and individuals prepared to fight their cases, if necessary, right up to the Supreme Court. Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the A. M. A. and chief of the indicted physicians, said the case would be fought by A. M. A. "to the utmost with every means in its power." The A. M. A.'s House of Delegates had ordered it, he said, to exhaust "the last recourse of distinguished legal talent to establish the ultimate right of organized medicine to oppose types of contract practice damaging to the health of the public."

Seth Richardson, former Assistant Attorney General and General Counsel of the A. M. A., said in Washington that the indictments were expected, represented star-chamber proceedings, and that "the Government is proceeding upon a glaringly illegal basis in prosecuting these defendants under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

Not Engaged in "Trade"

The defense contention is that the medical profession is not engaged in "trade." The indictment repeatedly refers to the "business" of the defendants. This is one basic point to be adjudicated.

The defendants do not deny, it appears, that they sought to oppose and restrain activities of Group Health Association, Inc., the Washington organization taken for the test case. Indeed, a resolution of one defendant group, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, as quoted in the indictment, read:

Whereas, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia has an apparent means of hindering the successful operation of Group Health Association, Inc., if it can prevent patients of physicians in its employ being received in local private hospitals; . . .

Resolved, that the Hospital Committee be, and is hereby, directed to give careful study and consideration to all phases of this subject and report back to the Society, at the earliest possible date, its recommendations as to the best way of bringing this question to the attention of the medical boards and boards of directors of various local hospitals in such a manner as to insure the maximum amount of practical accomplishment with the minimum amount of friction and conflict.

Conspiracy Charge

With this resolution as a basis, the indictment charges the defendants with "conspiracy in restraint of trade" toward G. H. A., through disciplinary action against physicians associated with that group, through depriving G. H. A. physicians or patients of hospital facilities and consultation with other physicians. It is not denied that disciplinary actions were instituted, that G. H. A. was deprived of private hospital facilities in Washington—including 12 of the principal hospitals here—and that every effort was taken to restrain the group health activities.

But, defendants say, they were authorized in these activities. In the words of Dr. Clarence G. Bandler of New York, group practice was opposed by the A. M. A. when it prevented the free choice of a physician by the patient, and when a third party intervened between physician and patient. It is the right of organized medicine to champion these traditional views that is regarded by the defendants as the issue in the present case.

On the other hand, the indictment contends that "group medical practice on a risk-sharing prepayment basis . . . may be utilized without unduly affecting such free choice of physicians as is ordinarily enjoyed by patients and without involving interference on the part of laymen with the medical service or with the relationship subsisting between doctor and patient."

Throwing the Spotlight in Photography

Kaufmann & Fabry, Chicago

Advertising a Particular Musical Instrument

Five persons are shown in this commercial photograph, exhibited at the annual convention of the Photographers Association of America at Chicago, but four of them are shadowy while one girl is spot-lighted and brought out vividly as the focal point of the picture. This is a new technique in commercial photography, it was brought out.

Age Insurance Is Demanded On Exempt Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — The Advisory Council on Social Security has recommended that the federal old-age insurance system be extended to cover employees of private non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions because it believes "that there is no justification in social policy for the exclusion of such workers." Following are the views of both council and some of the institutions affected, on both sides of this issue.

In 1935 when the Social Security Act was under consideration coverage of non-profit groups of this kind was vigorously opposed by spokesmen for American colleges and the ministry.

Representing the American Council on Education, Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, President of George Washington University, said that a number of colleges had their own retirement systems and to put a second tax on them would mean curtailment of their already too meager educational funds. The practice of exempting educational, religious and charitable organizations from taxes he described as century-old.

Speaking for the Church Pensions Conference, George A. Huggins, Philadelphia actuary, said that 109,581 ministers were covered by an interdenominational pension system that provided greater benefits than the proposed Federal law.

Both men expressed sympathy toward the social aims of the law, but said it should not apply to non-profit groups dependent largely on community good will for support. Congress heeded their plea, and framed an amendment exempting such organizations.

Now a special committee of industrialists, college professors, labor leaders, and students of various social security laws have recommended that these exemptions be ended.

Sees No Reason for Exclusion

The Council holds "there is no jurisdiction in social policy for the exclusion of the employees of such organizations from the protection afforded by the insurance program here recommended. Further, no special administrative difficulties exist in the coverage of the employees of such organizations under the system," it says.

No special treatment is recommended for private groups having their own retirement systems, though Social Security officials advise that such systems be maintained to supplement the meager pensions allowable under the Government system. Even with the liberalization recommended by the Council the top-notch federal pension for husband and wife amounts to $127.50 a month.

Social Security officials who feel that the compulsory public pension system is superior to voluntary private plans, say that a half century's experience with the latter "has shown that they have been inefficient and inadequate as sound social insurance measures.

"Generally speaking" said the Social Security Board in a recent report, "industrial pension systems viewed as a managerial device to limit superannuation among the personnel, clear channels of promotion, and add to the relative attractiveness of the employment of a particular firm, and in general, improve personnel efficiency can be helpful and successful, although for various reasons they have frequently not had such results.

Believed to Be Inadequate

"Viewed as a means of providing security to industrial workers in old age, because of their limited application and restrictive provisions requiring long and continuous service for a single employer they are wholly inadequate. Nor do they give promise of substantially adequate protection in the future."

South Dakota Drys Plan Coup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—A liquor reform program will be presented to the 1939 session of the Legislature which convenes here Jan. 3. The program would have wide effects upon the liquor traffic in the State, according to the Rev. Mr. Charles Gerlinger, Chairman of the Federated Council of Churches in South Dakota.

The program embodies four points, according to the Rev. Mr. Gerlinger. It would prohibit the sale of liquor, beer and wine, both on and off sale by all licensees who deal in anything else but liquor and tobacco. Under the present operation of the law, sale is not confined to this class of vendor. This would eliminate the sale by grocery stores, filling stations, dance halls, and such places. The Federation holds this to be an evil which has followed the repeal of prohibition in South Dakota and their proposal would concentrate the sale of liquors to a few restricted places.

A second proposal which is to be sponsored by the Federation will limit the licensing of liquor vendors to places in incorporated cities and villages. This would eliminate the dealers in the "rural" sections which have been held by the Federation to be a definite nuisance.

Another proposal would extend the local option feature to wines and beers which are not now subject to this type of local control.

A fourth proposal would give the State a "padlocking" power which, the Federation believes, would permit a court to "abate a nuisance where the State liquor law is being violated."

"The Church Federation has been working on the matter for months," the explanation continued, "and it realizes that legislation is not the only, or necessarily chief, method of working control for the liquor traffic Education to law observance and law enforcement of whatever regulations we have are at least equally important. But, we believe that the regulations should be made as perfect as possible, and the Federation's committee has been working to that end in a sober, constructive manner."

The program which is sponsored by the Federation has the backing of many State religious and educational institutions, including the South Dakota Educational Association, the Parent Teachers Association, the Anti-Saloon League, the Presbyterian Synod of South Dakota, the Methodist Conference of South Dakota, the State Baptist Board, the State Congregational Executive Board, the Evangelical Executive Committee and others.

Orchestras Feel Soak-Rich Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — High taxes on wealthy patrons are depriving the country's leading symphonies of much-needed subsidies, managers of 11 famous American orchestras complained here Dec. 19.

"No symphony orchestra can exist without a subsidy—even in such a musically conscious city as Cincinnati," declared Edgar Friedlander, Manager of the Cincinnati Symphony. "Costs are so high that a complete sell-out still doesn't pay for the concert," he explained.

Unless the wealthy musical patron gets tax relief, the Government will probably replace private contributors in a few years, Arthur Judson, Manager of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, predicted. That, Mr. Judson and other managers assumed, would mean "politics in music."

The brighter side of the symphony picture the manager said, lay in the larger audiences to which the leading orchestras are playing each year.

Managers of the Rochester, Washington, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Cincinnati orchestras were present.

Persistency

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Michael O'Dea filed the same lawsuit against a bank 38 times.

The thirty-ninth time, the Judge said, "Five days for contempt."

The fortieth time, the Judge said, $100 fine."

The forty-first time — just the other day—the Judge said "Merry Christmas."

"But," he added, "you'll have to come back after the holidays'—to answer another contempt charge.

Germans in France Refuse to Return

METZ, France, Dec. 21 (AP)—Several thousand young Germans living on the French side of the border have defied orders issued through German Consulates to return to Germany to do military service.

The youths affected are mostly sons of Rhineland and Saar Separatists who took refuge in France when Germany regained full control of those regions, after the Saar plebiscite of 1935.

Most of these refugees have remained in France without becoming French citizens, and their children also are considered German. Orders to do military service are normal for Germans living abroad, but in this case most of those called fear they will be persecuted if they obey.

By ignoring the orders they run the risk of being charged with desertion if they return to Germany.

Liner Rescues Crew Of Fishing Vessel

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York-bound U. S. liner American Farmer halted Dec. 19 to rescue the crew of the 3-masted fishing schooner Fieldwood, waterlogged and decks awash 100 miles southeast of Sable Island, off Newfoundland.

Capt. H. A. Pederson, reporting the rescue of the crew added two names to the role of heroes of the sea with his brief message: "special commend Chief Officer (Charles K.) Gulbe and (James T.) Knowlton (second officer) and boat's crew for excellent work during dark night."

The American Farmer, which left London early Friday with 44 passengers and a general cargo, will arrive here Wednesday or Thursday.

Motor Highway Replaces Dayton's Abandoned Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Motorists driving into Dayton from the south or north ride upon a four-lane boulevard that has brought a change to the appearance of the section through which it passes. With this change in appearance has come a change in traffic utility. The boulevard follows the course of the old Miami and Erie canal, long since abandoned as a means of travel and shipment.

Although the new boulevard is open to traffic, there is some work yet to be done on a stretch leaving the southern edge of the city, but the surfacing and other such work is to be completed by the New Year. The new boulevard connects with principal United States and State highway routes.

Early Days of Canal

In Dayton's early days the Miami and Erie Canal was a busy commercial transportation course. It also served water to many industries. Times changed and shipping deserted the canal boat. The two paths soon became overgrown with grass and weeds, boats left there decayed and sank in the mud of the canal bed. The waterway, instead of a picturesque stream through the city, became a catch-basin for all sorts of refuse.

With the increasing auto traffic on the highways, the city recognized that the canal course would be an ideal traffic artery. With the improvement program in view, City Manager F. O. Eichelberger and the City Commissioners entered into an agreement with the State of Ohio. For several years after acquiring the canal, the City was compelled to pay a 4 per cent annual rental based on a $473,251 appraisal value The bed was used as a foundation for city sewers and water mains, and thousands of tons of dirt were hauled in and the bed filled. Step by step the city has carried on the improvement, until today, the road known as Patterson Boulevard, in honor of the late John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Co., is nearing completion.

More than ten years has been spent on the improvement according to City Manager Eichelberger. It was necessary to erect two underpasses along the route, reconstruct water mains and similar systems to carry off water that ordinarily found its way to the canal.

It is estimated by the city that the entire program has cost $750,000, but the improvement brought to downtown Dayton as well as the communities through which it passes, is regarded as worth the costs.

In the early days of Dayton when canal traffic was at its peak, Fourth Street, one of the busy thoroughfares, had its eastern terminus at the canal wharves. These were but three blocks from the present city business center, Fourth and Main Streets, and through the years since the decline of the canal days, East Fourth Street has had a "dead end."

As the Patterson Boulevard enterprise neared its successful end, business groups and the city executives studied the advisability of extending East Fourth Street on to meet streets beyond the business district. This program is now being carried out, the city having purchased much of the land, removed the old buildings and in other ways made way for the extension of the street.

This street extension to and beyond Patterson Boulevard opens up great possibilities for the relief of traffic congestion as well as making more attractive the old locations for new business enterprises.

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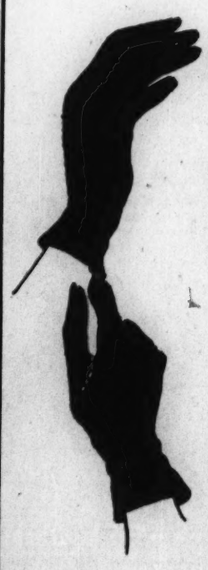
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Thought Quality in the Speaking Voice

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Well Modulated Voice Is Ours If We 'Wake Up and Think'

This Is Miss Dunn's Theme, and She Points Out Need of Supplanting Negative Thoughts With Positive

The Speaking Voice—7

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series welded into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Miss Emma Dunn is the author of the third set of three.

By Emma Dunn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone may have a well modulated speaking voice. This can be accomplished whether you are in the kitchen, workshop, living room, or before the public.

You do not have to study for years and pay out a lot of money to have a well modulated speaking voice. When we read of this actor, or that actress, who has had to study years to overcome a fault of speech, or voice, we may know that in most instances the long drawn out process was necessitated by a method that attempts to correct from without, instead of from within.

A clear thinker has said, "Man expresses from within, machinery from without."

Students have been put through all sorts of tortuous physical exercises in order to breathe correctly. All this is so unnecessary when we realize that one breathes from within, not from without; this I say because I have had unfailing evidence in my own experience and with thousands of students. We think breath, as we think the action of walking. How far would the most perfect pair of feet take a man if he were unable to think?

Upside Down If Necessary

To go still further, because I have proved it, one does not even have to be in a comfortable physical position to speak in full round tones. I was called upon to play a scene in such a position as would challenge the rules of most voice and physical culture teachers. I had to lean over the arm of a sofa, from the side, and hold up a fainting girl; this position forced me to rest my chest against the arm of the sofa. The Director said, "You'll never be able to play the scene in that position," but I knew the position could not interfere with my thinking,—and the scene was perfectly played.

I speak in this confident manner because I know that I haven't a corner on thinking. We all have the power to think.

I have proved in the experience of thousands of students that the tone is free only when the thought is free. The tone cannot be free while there is the slightest physical tension, and physical tension is the result of mental tension. To illustrate the other extreme, if the student is just making sounds and is not thinking of what he is saying, the tone will be negative. For instance, I have a voice-recording machine which I use to test and record the voices of some of the students. If the person whose voice is being recorded is only making sounds, that is, if he is not mentally seeing what he is saying, the needle of the machine will not move, because there is no power in a negative tone to move it.

Along these same lines, not long ago, I had a great thrill while visiting at the home of Charles Kellogg, the Nature or Bird-man. You may be surprised to hear that there is no starter on his car and he starts it by the positive tone of his voice. He sings to it! Yes, I know you may doubt this, but I saw it done. His tones are so true and perfect that the result is positive action, just as the needle on my voice machine moves only when the tone is the result of positive thinking. I doubt if the person who invented the voice machine knows why some voices register and others do not; that it is the difference between positive and negative thinking.

It is interesting in the classroom to see how easily, and simply, some students grasp this idea. Others struggle with the old desire to work physically, trying to get their results from without in a purely mechanical way, and of course the effect is machine made. These two methods are entirely opposite and bring opposite results.

An actor, speaker, or singer who learns the from "without" method is likely to force his audience to become conscious of mechanics. The one who has learned, instead, to think his way through, will appear spontaneous, natural, and thoroughly satisfying to his audience. The one is thinking about trying to do something; the other is actually being the idea.

Not Imitating

I like this "being the idea"; it is very expressive. Not long ago a student brought me a copy of the New York Herald published in 1916 which contained an interview with me, written by one of the New York critics, while I was playing Rachel Crothers's "Old Lady 31." He said, "Can you tell me, Miss Dunn, how you manage to get over to the audience the most delicate shadings of this lovely character you are playing?" I replied, "I am not imitating, or acting, I am being the character."

I am sure you see the difference. Had I been acting the part from without, the critic would have been conscious of the mechanics, but instead he was conscious of satisfaction.

Bronson Alcott said, "The highest minds do not reason, they know." Inspiration, "being," always knows. You may say the student who thought his way through, or caught the idea, had a natural aptitude, or genius, for grasping ideas spontaneously. But one dictionary gives a definition for genius as "the essential principle of anything." A principle belongs to anyone who will utilize it.

Let us go back to the principle of breathing. The Standard dictionary gives, among others, the following definitions for breathing: "Spiritual inspiration or aspiration." Webster's gives: Breathing—"to live; to rest." Century gives: Breathing—"Secret prayer or desire."

What have these definitions to do with sniffing a little air from the outside?

For the word "breath" the Century gives: "The state or power of breathing freely; to be in breath."

For "breathe," Webster's gives: "To express, manifest, and give forth." It does not say a word about getting it first. This all points to real self discipline. If we think 100 per cent of what we are saying, we express ideas. We have only to see the idea; the idea visualizes itself. But the student who has not learned to think through to natural expression will find the following very helpful. Watch a small boy or girl as they call spontaneously to a friend to come and play. You will find that the throat of the child is open, and the tone free. They do not have to fix themselves and sniff the air from without in order to be heard distinctly. The tone of such a child will carry any distance without physical effort or human push, because the idea of what they want to do is so clearly defined that they are "it." With them there is no separation between the idea and its expression.

So again I say, "Let us wake up and think!" and have a well modulated voice.

A Light Dessert to Top Off a Holiday Dinner

If you lean toward the lighter desserts after a bountiful dinner, why not try this cranberry parfait—light as a snowflake and delicately pink. Beat together with a fork the contents of ½ can cranberry sauce and 2 level tablespoons powdered sugar. Whip together 1 egg white and ½ pint cream. Combine the two mixtures. Flavor with 1 teaspoon almond extract, and chill. Serve with a square of cranberry sauce. As pretty as a picture (don't you think so?) and just as good to eat. Illustrated below is another attractive possibility for your holiday menu.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Designers are busy in the men's wear trade for the British Industries Fair at Earl's Court next February. Exhibitors think that the new year will see a recovery in exports and are paying more attention than usual to overseas styles and displays.

A well-known tailoring firm, which has given much attention to custom clothes and handles ready-made and custom orders for overseas, introduces some interesting features. A general feeling exists that the sports jacket and flannel trousers outfit, which makes for carelessness, should be replaced.

As a substitute, the above house proposes a plain tweed jacket with trousers of the same ground color carrying a Glenurquhart or gun-club check. For wear in town, suits will show wide-spaced silk stripes in colors to contrast with dark background. And prominence given to unusual weaves.

Day of Dull Materials Passed

In country suits the breast pocket is omitted. To compensate, an outside ticket pocket will be added, and a tab put under lapel of single-breasted models, for buttoning over on windy days. Designers now study color and sparkle in cloths, for the day of dull materials has passed. Sports hats help to infuse a more appropriate note in informal clothes.

Looser With Drape

A change is gradually taking place in overcoats. The tendency is for looser styles which drape rather than fit. Cheviots will be in the news as an alternative material for light-weight top coats. Covert coating in fawns and dark grays shows signs of revival.

Black Ousted for Evening

For formal dress wear, blue-black with faint stripes, herringbones, and other patterns will be popular. In the West End of London midnight blue has almost ousted black for evening dress; and a still lighter shade is being considered. The draped effect which characterizes smart jackets has been found ineffective for dress coats. Slide fasteners gain ground and trousers become narrower.

The B. I. F. inaugurates a new era of comfort in dress shirts. The rigid boiled shirt seems almost a penance, like the hair shirt. Enter dress shirts with semi-stiff fronts and cuffs, which look stiff but take studs easily. Body fabric is of cellular or mesh weave. With a dinner jacket there is a shirt with attached, semi-stiff, turn-down collar.

A well-known firm exhibits linen shirts and colored ones of light-weight flannel. Collar-attached samples in tropic weights and mesh weaves for export trade and overseas travel are featured; the mesh-woven dress shirt as a cooler substitute for light poplin.

Sports Shirts

Sports shirts provide attractive styles and engaging colors, and will carry a horizontal or vertical pin or chalk stripe on rich marl grounds. Colored slub flecks on pastel and light grounds will be in the picture. Tweed effects and Gleneagles weaves are used, and a novel toweling effect in cellular cloth recommended for yachting and cruising.

That delightful textile, Sea Island cotton, is not forgotten. A new type of underwear made from it in open mesh and elastic will be shown in several styles. In poplin shirtings white grounds gain in favor and spaces of half an inch are not uncommon for stripes.

Postboy Waistcoat

Many versions of knitwear exist all bidding for front place. They vary from a simple slipover to the bold type of cardigan jacket; from short-waisted pullovers to knitted waistcoats. Here is one firm's rendering of the postboy waistcoat, which combines the advantages of other styles. It is given sleeves for warmth and sportswear utility; of lighter and more flexible weight than the body. Which makes for freedom and less weight on the arm.

Patent Leather Brogues

At the Royal Command Variety Show the King wore patent leather brogues with dress clothes. A morning paper published photographs showing this fresh feature. The innovation caused a minor sensation, so few changes having been made in formal footwear. For centuries patent leather pumps with bows persisted until, in recent years, they were superseded by patent laced shoes. Pumps are now only correct for Court or the home.

Consulting the Shoemaker

The paper in question sought the views of a West End shoemaker, who said: "Something may have gone wrong. I have never heard of anyone wearing brogues or half-brogues in the evening. . . . With the possible exception of uniform in certain Highland regiments. . . . At present in the evening most men stick to a light shoe, plain without a toe-cap, or with a single thin line of stitching." Then I was asked to express an opinion, and replied that I had never heard of it before, but the King could do no wrong. . . . The more fresh fashions His Majesty introduced the better; London would follow. Since writing the above I have heard that a Northampton manufacturer has received three orders, each for 5,000 pairs of brogue patent evening shoes.

This column of men's styles, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.

Herbs Captured for Fragrance Or Candied for Sweetmeats

Herb Gardening—10

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old-fashioned sweet bags are forever associated with my childhood. Great-aunt Lucy, who lived with us, used to fashion them from bits of sprigged challis and flowered silk left over from the family's dresses. Into these went mixtures of dried Lavender, Rosemary, and Rose Geranium. Sometimes she varied the combination, using a bit of Marjoram, Thyme, Lemon Verbena, etc. These bags were used in clothes closets, chests, etc., wherever indeed a vague, sweet fragrance was desired.

Then there is potpourri, that delightful "canned" fragrance which everyone is making today. The following is an old recipe which has been handed down in one family from generation to generation. I differs somewhat from most recipes but is warranted to retain its swee odor almost indefinitely:

Gather about a peck of sweet scented rose petals before the roses are in full bloom. Spread on clean paper in a warm window but not in hot sun. When the petals are dry, place them in a china dish. On each layer of petals sprinkle a layer of bay salt, turning daily. As the season advances, gather Lavender, Rosemary, a bit of Thyme, Rose Geranium leaves, and treat in the same manner as rose petals. When both petals and herbs are thoroughly soaked with salt, combine the two mixtures. Then take one ounce of bruised Coriander seed, one ounce of crushed cloves, one ounce of orris root crushed, two ounces of allspice, one of gum benjamin, and mix well with one pound of brown sugar. Add this mixture to the petals and herbs, stirring thoroughly. Pour over all one large bottle of Lavender water and a small lump of ambergris which acts as a binder. Stir well again and put in an earthenware jar in a damp place. Finally put the potpourri in china bowls and cover. (In the olden days "rose bowls" were made especially by the manufacturers to hold this mixture.) It should be stirred occasionally and kept moist. This is, of course, what the English call a wet potpourri and is considered by them much superior to the dry mixture—called a "lazy" job. Miss Gertrude Jekyll, the famous English gardener, added to her potpourris shavings or sawdust of sweet cedar and sandalwood.

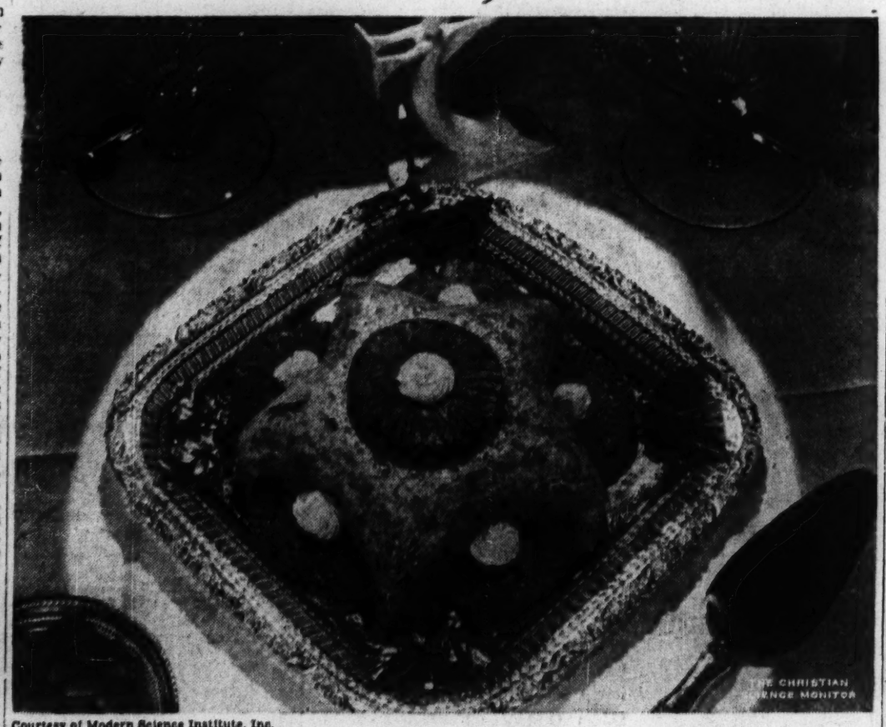
Rose water was another popular by-product of the rose garden and not quite such a chore to make as potpourri—at least it doesn't take all summer. An old-time rule reads: Pick rose leaves when in full bloom. Put a peck of them in a quart of water in a heavy enamel kettle over a very slow fire and leave for three hours—best on the back of the stove. Bottle water, let stand three days, then cork.

Herbs figured largely too in old-time sweetmeats. Candied mint leaves, blue Borage stars, rose petals, and Clove Pink—all were popular. To candy mint leaves: Pick large and perfect leaves of spearmint and peppermint, making sure they are dry and clean. Dip both sides in whipped white of egg to which has been added one-half a tablespoon of water. Holding by the stem, coat leaves immediately with granulated sugar. Lay carefully on waxed paper and let dry thoroughly before packing in boxes. These will keep for a year, green and sugary.

Candied Borage stars, rose petals, violets, clove pinks, and stems of Angelica may be prepared in the same way, applying the egg white with a camel's hair brush and sifting over the sugar. When quite dry, pack loosely in boxes. Their chief use today is for decorating cakes. And for Christmas cakes and cookies, try candying some checkerberry plums which are found in quantities in the country in the fall. Leaves to use with these red berries may be cut from candied Angelica or citron.

Ethel M. Eaton

This is the last article in this series.



Courtesy of Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Save Room for Dessert!

Slices of pineapple which have been colored a Christmas red by being dipped in a grenadine or maraschino cherry sirup combine beautifully with green gelatin to give the traditional Christmas colors in this attractive dessert. You can make this unorthodox pudding by dissolving 1 package lime-flavored gelatin in ¾ cup water and 1 cup sirup from No. 2½ can sliced pineapple heated to the boiling point. Chill until it begins to thicken. Then fold in stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. When set and just before serving, turn out upon the colored pineapple and garnish with whipped cream. This amount serves 6 to 8.

Through the Editor's Window

'Blessed Candles of the Night'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along city and village street, and far down country roads, men and women are setting candles in their windows. In quietness the little lights shine for each passer-by. And aloft, in a vast jeweled canopy high above these snuggling roof trees, glow the "blessed candles of the night," the stars of the winter sky.

This is the season of the year in which to take walks in the velvet dark of early evening, for it is then that the stars seem most thickly scattered across the heavens. You see them in bright patterns—the Big Dipper swinging downward, Orion's jeweled belt, Andromeda, galloping Pegasus, the sweeping band of the Milky Way, Cassiopeia's Chair, the charming cluster of the Pleiades, and the V of Taurus and the Hyades with great Aldebaran glorious among them. You will find silver stars caught in some tall black pine. And as your eyes grow accustomed to the dark, you will realize that it is not dark at all, for you are walking in the soft luminous glow of Shakespeare's myriad "blessed candles," his "burning tapers of the sky."

Byron called the stars the "poetry of Heaven." Those who "go forth under the open sky" may walk with poets. Master Will Shakespeare must have trod across the open fields around Stratford many a night, so richly do the stars gem his verse. "The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks," . . . "Look how the floor of heaven is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold." . . . To Milton in "Paradise Lost," "The planets in their stations list'ning stood," and in his "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," "all the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright." In "Comus," he calls them

"The stars
That nature hung in Heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller."

and we might add for the sake of all travelers through life, the question asked by another poet, Anna Letitia Barbauld,

"Is there not
A tongue in every star that talks with man,
And woos him to be wise?"

For Job ever turns our thoughts beyond the stars to the great Designer of the Universe. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons," he challenges. And William Watson, many centuries later, comments,

"The stars of heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws."

Aldebaran, Vega, Rigel, Regulus, Antares—their very names are poetry, and looking up at them on a sparkling frosty night one has no wonder that the poets found them irresistible. "God be thanked for the Milky Way that runs across the sky," sings Joyce Kilmer. "Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art," breathes Keats. Shelley writes of "Heaven's ebon vault, studded with stars, unutterably bright," and Longfellow, in "Hyperion," says, "Then the stars arise, and the night is holy."

"There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars," writes Paul to the Church in Corinth; "for one star differeth from another star in glory."

The steadfast little candle shining out to the passer-by "like a good deed in a naughty world," is a reminder of that Star of the East, which Matthew tells us, "went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was." For us, as for the poets, "the night sky scattered thick with stars" may lead us onward and upward, if we will let these "blessed candles of the night" speak to us, as Joseph Addison put it,

And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

(A Wednesday Column)

You'll Be Surprised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

You'll be surprised . . .

What a difference a little nosegay of fresh flowers will make to your rather worn outdoor suit. Try two or three geranium blossoms surrounded by their own flat leaves, or calendulas and geranium leaves, or button roses. And when flowers are scarce try hips or haws or spindle berries. You'll be surprised . . .

How delighted your nearest furnishing store will be to sell you remnants of cretonne, chintz, and the like. The price for the "bits and pieces" will be very small and you will have the wherewithal for making many handsome knitting or work bags or pochettes or chair or stool covers which will stand you in good stead at the next Sale of Work, or make really nice presents. You'll be surprised . . .

What a difference it will make to your time and energy if you plan your menus—however roughly—a week ahead. You can then get most of your ordering done at one time, instead of having to telephone two or three times a day. You'll be surprised . . .

How "keeping on keeping on" stocks your garden and maintains it in good order. It is the daily attention which does the trick, sowing a few seeds here, planting a bulb or two there, making a bed of cuttings one day, dividing up old plants another day. You'll be surprised. . . .

How this daily "looksee" helps to keep your plants' flowering longer. As you do this, that, or the other thing you automatically pick off dead heads and seed pods and that prolongs the flowering of a plant. And wet a whole pailful of bulb fiber and plant one bowl at a time, it's too much work to do all your bowls at once but no one minds doing one bowl a day. This spreads out your flowering period too. You'll be surprised . . .

How many people forget to plant bowls of bulbs. If you do some extra ones—in cheap bowls you don't mind parting with—and present them to those of your neighbors and friends who have forgotten, they will bless you forever. It is more fun for them if you give the bowls when the bulbs are just showing green, much more thrilling than receiving a full-developed hyacinth or tulip.

G. L. and J. M. E. C.

For Informal Parties

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery suggests the following appetizers for informal parties. They are easy to prepare and attractive on the plate.

Potato Chips

Spread large
Potato chips with
Anchovy paste and put tiny
Pearl onions in the center of each.

Stuffed Endive

Separate leaves of
1 root ehdive, fill each with
1 teaspoon caviar and garnish with
Lemon wedges.

Pretzel Sticks

Shape small balls of
Cream cheese around a
Stuffed olive and roll in
Chopped nuts
Chopped parsley or
Dried beef chopped very fine. Insert
Pretzel sticks for stems or use hors d'oeuvres sticks.

Celery Pinwheels

Stuff several
Celery stalks with
Soft, sharp yellow cheese. Press together, hold in place with an elastic band, chill and cut in ¾-inch slices.

Kitchen Kinks

Less Sticking, Quicker Freezing

I put a couple of handfuls of salt on bottom shelf in the refrigerator, where the trays that hold the ice cubes enter and find that the trays never stick and perhaps even freeze quicker. I have been doing this for some time and find that it has been helpful. (Mrs.) M. S. H., California

Helps Popcorn to Pop

I have found that popcorn which has become too dry to pop evenly will regain moisture if placed in the refrigerator for several days.

(Mrs.) D. D. I., Missouri

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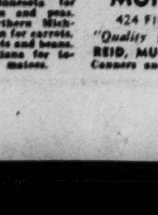
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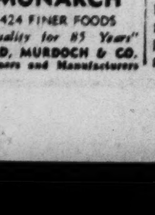
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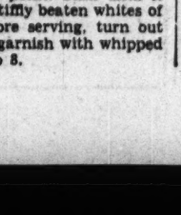
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The Curious Chocolatte

AT FIRST, when they came to Mexico, Cortes and his men were not much interested in things they had never seen at home. Gold and silver and turquoise and jade meant something to them; and naturally they took an interest in tortillas and corn-on-the-cob, as any hungry men would. But America had been found by misadventure in the first place; lying in the way of easy passage to the East, it was a disappointment from the beginning. Europe did not want new things, it wanted the familiar precious products of the Orient. No men, probably, were ever more satisfied with the goods, manners and philosophy of their own kind than these men whose fortune it was to explore an unknown world.

But, as they penetrated further into Mexico, receiving the hospitality or submission of one splendid city after another, their minds seem slowly to have opened to the wonders of the culture around them. At last they came to Mexico—to the great Tenochtitlán whose name was a marvel and a terror through the land. They saw it there, floating on the lake, with its towers and gardens and white houses, and the brilliant boats on the water.

"We were amazed," says Bernal Diaz, recalling all this in his old age, "and said that it was like the enchantments they tell of in the legend of Amadis, on account of the great towers and temples and buildings rising from the water, and all built of fine stone. And some of our soldiers even asked whether the things that we saw were not a dream? . . . I stood looking at it and thought that never in this world would there be discovered other lands such as these."

* * *

BERNAL DIAZ WAS right, of course, for these great cities of the Western Hemisphere did indeed represent the last unknown cultures of our world. The world might have been richer if the Spanish had treated them with more respect, if they had not been in such a hurry to change and subdue them. But at least while they lived in the capital as guests of Montezuma — half-captives, half-conquerors — they had plenty of time to appraise the material benefits of Aztec civilization. "A sumptuous dinner was provided for us according to their use and custom," Bernal Diaz tells, "and we ate it at once."

Now an Aztec meal of this order would always culminate with chocolate—"the curious Chocolatte" as yet unknown to the world. It was served cold, with spices, beaten into such a consistency that you hardly knew whether to call it liquid or solid. Montezuma was devoted to it; he required some fifty jars a day for his own use—and for his household at least two thousand jars! "From time to time they brought him, in cup-shaped vessels of pure gold, a certain drink made from cacao, and the women served this drink to him with great reverence."

Of course they served it with great reverence, for chocolate was a precious thing. It had been grown, not too easily, in the low jungle country; the acquisition of chocolate lands was a recognized excuse for Aztec conquests. The berries had been taken from the pod, their glutinous covering fermented away, the beans first dried in the sun and then roasted. Then the thin dry shell had been broken from the bean and winnowed away, and finally that hard, precious kernel had been ground to a powder of fine and perfect smoothness. Nowadays, cacao is ground in a mill, heated to exactly its melting point, which crushes the beans between rollers of granite or diorite for some fifty hours. But with what labor the Indians must have prepared it in their metates—what incredible ingenuity is implied in their having discovered its properties in the first place!

The Indians had the simplest explanation for their knowledge. Chocolate had been given them, like maize, by Quetzalcoatl, the Gardener God. He had brought cacao seeds from the sky, so that the Cousins of the Sun—for so the Aztecs called themselves—should have a food worthy of their lineage. So the cacao-tree—like all good things—had for them a certain aura of divinity. Rich and beautiful ceremonies, with incense and parrot-feathers, celebrated its planting, and they were accustomed to picture the Tree of Life in its shape.

At the planting ceremonies, three gods were honored: Tlaloc, god of agriculture; Hobnil, god of food, and finally Yacatecutli, the god of trade. For chocolate was not only the drink of the gods; it served the Indians as currency, too, along with the quills of gold-dust and little metal birds. A bag of four thousand cacao-beans was called a *countle*, eight thousand were a *xiquipil*, and there was a still higher count of twenty-four thousand beans. The state of Tabasco, for example, paid every year to Montezuma a tribute of two thousand *xiquipiles*.

Chocolate, indeed, has an honorable place in the rich inventories of Aztec taxes: "twenty chests of ground chocolate," we read, among such other items as "a little vessel of small turquoise stones . . . tiles of gold of the size of an oyster and as thick as the finger, forty bags of cochineal, twenty bags of gold dust of the finest quality . . . twenty lip-jewels of clear amber set in gold . . . eight hundred handfulls of rich scarlet feathers, forty tiger-skins . . . two hundred loads of chocolate . . . eighty loads of red chocolate, and eight hundred jicaras, out of which they drank chocolate . . ." "A blessed money," exclaims the missionary Peter Martyr, "which gives to the human race a useful and delicious drink, and to its possessors freedom from avarice, since it cannot be long hoarded nor hidden in the ground!"

* * *

STILL, IT WAS not only because they were, in a manner, drinking gold that the Aztec maidens served the chocolate with such reverence. Whatever misconceptions may have marred their philosophy, there is no gainsaying that the Indians showed that sense of decorum, of arranging the affairs of life suitably and beautifully, which we call civilization. Meals were eaten in order, with a prescribed etiquette and sequence of courses. Each food was served in its proper dish. A special jug was used to beat the chocolate, with a little *molinello*, carved of orange-wood and dangling with rings, to twirl between the palms. You may still buy a *molinello* in the market, a charming and ingenious instrument, and as useful as ever for whipping up the foam of chocolate. You can still get chocolate as the Aztecs drank it, thickened with corn-gruel, if you will ask for *champurrado*. And the markets are full of *jicaras*, suitable for drinking chocolate, round bowls of gourd in every size, trimmed with birds and flowers. But Montezuma's *jicara*, they tell us, was always of pure gold; he took his chocolate from it with a spoon of gold, or of tortoise-shell delicately carved.

How curious it seems, then, that the Spaniards, living like brigands in their rusty armor day and night, coming from a civilization that had not yet invented forks, were so ready to disdain these "savages"! How slow they seem to have been in admitting the riches of the New World, in appreciating the squash and the tomato, and in recognizing this curious, muddy brew of chocolate for the drink of the gods!

ELIZABETH WILDER

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"EN PROVENCE: CHEMIN AU BORD DE LA MEDITERRANEE": *A Painting by Armand Guillaumin*

AMONG those valiant painters who exhibited to an inhospitable Paris in 1874, was Armand Guillaumin. A journalist in derisive mood called their pictures, "Impressions." Therefrom arose the name of the Impressionist School which spread its influence far and wide in subsequent decades.

This is a typical theme, a road in Provence, along the Mediterranean Coast. Wherever light fell, there the Impressionist found a point of interest. Even in black and white reproduction, we can see Guillaumin's devotion to light, warm, glittering, ever changing, as it touched the treetops, the fields and hills.

Against the Dark

NIGHT seeps in shadow through a world
That is drifted with snow and taut with cold;
No glow in the western sky is curled
Along the rim, no day's departing gold.

Now in the grayness of this hour
Let light from many lamps be flung
Against the dark, and let cold's power
Be met with warmth of heart and tongue.

Night comes, and cold, but all the time
A warmth and a brightness may be found
In look or word, in lamp or chime,
In men who walk the frozen ground.

KEITH THOMAS

Boyhood in Harlem

MY FAMILY lived most of the time I went to school and high school on Morningside Avenue, just below Morningside Park. It was a quiet, bourgeois neighbourhood, though neither I nor anybody else knew the word much then. Harlem meant not the world of Negroes or of "swing" but of middle-class domesticity. Indeed, some of the pleasantest streets in the city were, and are, those up in the One Hundred and Thirties, one of them still with beautiful shade trees. Morningside Avenue was extremely quiet; there were no autos, though by the time I was fifteen one began to see a few. Harlem had a life of its own, a kind of village duplicate of downtown. There was "Koch's," the highly respectable department store on One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street. There was the West End Theater on One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street just off Morningside Avenue, where the New York hits used to come late in the season or the next season for a week's stand. As a child you were taken (by the time you were fourteen or fifteen, you went alone or with a friend) on Saturday afternoon to see, a season late, *The Girl of the Golden West*, David Warfield in *The Return of Peter Grimm*, or *The Wizard of Oz*. A little further east, just off Eighth Avenue, was the Penny Arcade, where you could have a view of Palestine or the Wild West for a penny, a brief moving picture; or try your strength with weights; or get weighed; or have your fortune told; or hear sung by various sopranos the ballads of the day: "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," and that rousing song from *Floradora*—"Tararara Boom-di-ay." Still further east, around the corner on Seventh Avenue, was the Alhambra Theater, one of the once nation-wide chain of Keith vaudeville theaters, also filled with children of the neighbourhood on Saturday afternoons. It was a changeless routine. First the acrobat, then a comedy turn, then a song and dance team, then a monologist, working up to some comedy star such as Eva Tanguay with her mad reckless song, "I Don't Care," or some famous "legitimate" actress appearing at a climactic moment, just before intermission, in one of her famous scenes or in a one-act play. I am not sure Ethel Barrymore came to the Alhambra—at least in my time—but I think she did. And I believe her "vehicle" was Barrie's *The Twelve-Pound Look*, with her famous line: "That's all there is; there isn't any more," delivered in her deep, dignified contralto that half hid a wise laughter.

Still further east, 'way across town, near Lexington Avenue, was the Harlem Opera House, which, when I knew it, had a stock company that every week played a different play for twelve performances, two each day. I must have seen two dozen plays or so there, but the only two I remember are *The Old Homestead* and *Sherlock Holmes*. Each in its way was typical of the repertoire and the acting, which I thought superb. It was not, I suppose, but greater acting has seldom since produced in me so complete and wonderfully compelling an illusion.

And it was a great treat afterwards to go into Childs—the original neolithic Childs, with white-topped tables—and to eat, as I wish I were still competent to do today, griddle cakes.
—IRWIN EDMAN, in "Philosopher's Holiday." (New York: Viking.)

On Washing Ivy Leaves

There, little leaves! I wipe off the last grain
Of dust, and you are fresh and green again.
Is it not welcome, my silk cloth's cool damp?
You must have missed your garden, missed the rain.

I have been busy, hurrying to and fro,
Neglecting you. I would that you could know
How I am grateful you accept my house,
Contented here to root and here to grow.

You form our table's center. We admire,
The while we eat and talk, your green attire,
The pattern of your leaves, their delicate veins.
Now, washed and polished, you reflect our fire.

O, is this not enough, our thanks and praise?
You nod. I think you say: "Yes, this outweighs
What I have lost. You love me. We are friends.
I am not homesick for my garden days."

MARJORIE KNAPP

Giving Good Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ALL have heard the desire expressed that there might be one continuous Christmas. To the simple, loving thought this period of gift giving and happy reunions assumes large and important proportions. Yet, when considered thoughtfully, such childlike desire to give and receive good things usually is prompted by the longing to give and to receive an abundance of unselfed love and joy, uncontaminated by selfish aims or a sense of rivalry, and unhampered by human fears of sickness, sorrow, or lack.

It is this very message of an eternal Christmas possible of achievement here and now through the continuous entertaining of Christ-like thoughts, expressed in kindly actions by individuals and by nations, that Christian Science brings to a sin-weary and sick world today.

Through the clear understanding of God as omnipotent Life and omnipresent Love, the Giver of all good and the Father of all, these thoughts, overflowing with peace and good will, naturally replace thoughts of hatred, revenge, mad ambition, and lust for power. The divine fact of God's allness, and of man's perfection as His image and likeness, is revealed in every page of the spiritually inspired Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

In the glorious light of spiritual understanding we are able to experience, right where we are—even though we may be far from friends or home, and seem to be sick or in the midst of poverty—the unceasing supply of good gifts from our tender, divine Parent, which are so fully promised in the Bible. The Apostle James said (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Those things for which we most long—health, happiness, intelligence, love, purity, and peace—are all included in God's good gifts to His children. Christian Science helps us to rise mentally above the mist of unhappy, burdened, or sick thoughts, to the joyous spiritual realization of man's oneness with God, and his consequent inseparability from all that is harmonious and free. Then we find these spiritual gifts, which are showered upon all by Love, being made manifest in our experience.

Thus receiving for ourselves abundant, ever-present freedom, we are enabled in turn, to give to others of our realization that, in reality, all are even now in possession of every good and perfect gift from the one Father-Mother, God. No longer, then, do we regard our neighbor as diseased, poverty-stricken, unhappy, lonely, or unintelligent. That would not be giving of our realization of God's good gifts. Instead, we realize that as the sons of God all have an ever-available supply of good, and can help to bring good into human experience.

How truly Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerned the imperishable gifts of God, good, when she wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 260): "An eternal Christmas would make matter an alien save as phenomenon, and matter would reverentially withdraw itself before Mind. The despotism of material sense or the flesh would flee before such reality, to make room for substance, and the shadow of frivolity and the inaccuracy of material sense would disappear"!

In that most beautiful of all sermons, called the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus the Christ—who appeared as the Saviour of mankind, healing the various ills of the flesh through his understanding of the perfection of man as the child of God—spoke conclusively on the subject of gift giving. Realizing that in proportion to our acceptance and utilization of his teachings we receive untold blessings, we do well to recall his tender words (Matthew 7:11): "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"

At this season when we celebrate the birth of Jesus, we ask ourselves, Could there be any greater gift from one member of a family to another, from one friend to another, or from one nation to another, than the selfless desire for the unlimited good, well-being, and success of everyone, emanating from the knowledge that all good comes from the universal Father? What imperishable offerings of peace and good will would thus pass from all to all!

It is the privilege of each one to bestow these precious Christmas gifts each day of every year. Christian Science reveals to us this wondrous way of continually blessing both others and ourselves. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 132 of Miscellany, "Divine Love hath opened the gate Beautiful to us, where we may see God and live, see good in good,—God all, one,—one Mind and that divine; where we may love our neighbor as ourselves, and bless our enemies."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

DANDO BUENOS REGALOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TODOS hemos oído a veces la expresión del deseo de que las Pascuas de Navidad puedan continuar indefinidamente. Para el pensamiento sencillo y bondadoso este periodo de tertulias alegres y regalos asume grandes e importantes proporciones. Y sin embargo, si se considera reflexivamente, se comprenderá que este deseo infantil de dar y de recibir cosas buenas es impulsado generalmente por un anhelo de dar y de recibir una abundancia de amor abnegado y de alegría, libre de propósitos egoístas o sentimientos de rivalidad y libre también de los temores humanos de enfermedad, dolor y escasez.

Es este mensaje mismo de una eterna Navidad, que puede celebrarse aquí y ahora mismo si albergamos continuamente pensamientos como los del Cristo, expresados en acciones bondadosas tanto de parte de los individuos como de las naciones, el que la Ciencia Cristiana trae hoy en día a un mundo cansado del pecado y lleno de sufrimientos.

Por medio del entendimiento claro de Dios como Vida omnipotente y Amor omnipresente,—el Dador de todo lo bueno y el Padre de todos,—estos pensamientos, desbordantes de buena voluntad y de paz, reemplazan naturalmente los pensamientos de odio, de venganza, de ambición y del deseo de poder. El hecho divino de la totalidad de Dios y de la perfección del hombre como imagen y semejanza Suya se revela en cada página del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, tan lleno de inspiración espiritual, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy.

En la luz gloriosa del entendimiento espiritual podemos experimentar en donde nos encontremos—aunque estemos lejos de amigos y hogar y aparentemente enfermos y pobres—el abastecimiento incesante de nuestro tierno Padre divino que nos provee de las dádivas buenas, prometidas tan abundantemente en la Biblia. El Apóstol Santiago dice (1:17): "Toda buena dádiva y todo don perfecto de arriba es, descendiendo del Padre de las luces, de parte de quien no puede haber variación, ni sombra de mudanza." Esas cosas que anhelamos más,—salud, felicidad, inteligencia, amor, pureza y paz—están todas incluídas entre las dádivas buenas de Dios para Sus hijos. La Ciencia Cristiana nos ayuda a elevarnos mentalmente por encima de la niebla de pensamientos tristes, agobiados y enfermos, a la gozosa comprensión espiritual de la unidad del hombre con Dios y la consiguiente relación inseparable que tiene con todo aquello que es armonioso y libre. Entonces encontramos la manifestación exterior de esas dádivas espirituales que el Amor divino derrama sobre todos nosotros.

Al recibir así la libertad abundante y omnipresente, somos capaces de hacer a otros participantes de este entendimiento de que en realidad todos están actualmente en posesión de toda buena dádiva y todo don perfecto proveniendo de nuestro Padre-Madre Dios. Ya no consideraremos a nuestro semejante como enfermo, pobre, infeliz, aislado o tonto. Pues eso no significaría que le hayamos hecho participante de nuestro entendimiento de las buenas dádivas de Dios. Comprenderemos más bien que como hijos de Dios tenemos todos a nuestro alcance siempre una abundancia de cosas buenas y podemos contribuir a traer lo bueno a la experiencia humana.

Qué claramente percibió Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, las dádivas imperecederas de Dios, el bien, cuando escribió en la página 260 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Una Navidad eterna haría de la materia un extranjero, excepto como fenómeno, y la materia se retiraría respetuosamente delante de la Mente. El despotismo del sentido material o de la carne huiría delante de tal realidad, cediendo a la substancia, y la sombra de la frivolidad y la falta de exactitud de los sentidos materiales desaparecerían."

En aquel sermón, el más hermoso de todos los sermones, que se suele llamar el Sermón del Monte, Jesús el Cristo,—el cual apareció como Salvador de la humanidad, curando los varios males de la carne mediante su entendimiento de la perfección del hombre como hijo de Dios,—habló de una manera constructiva sobre el asunto de los regalos. Comprendiendo que en la medida de nuestra aceptación y nuestro aprovechamiento de sus enseñanzas recibiremos bendiciones inefables, haríamos bien en recordar sus bondadosas palabras (San Mateo, 7:11): "Pues si vosotros, siendo malos, sabéis dar buenas dádivas a vuestros hijos, ¿cuánto más vuestro Padre que está en los cielos dará cosas buenas a los que se las pidan?"

En esta temporada, cuando celebramos el nacimiento de Jesús, nos preguntamos, ¿Pudiera haber regalo mejor de parte de un miembro de la familia a otro, de un amigo a otro, o de una nación a otra que el deseo desinteresado de bien ilimitado, éxito y bienestar para cada uno, emanando del conocimiento de que todo lo bueno procede del Padre universal? ¡Qué dádivas tan imperecederas de paz y buena voluntad pasarían de esta manera a todos!

Es el privilegio de cada uno de nosotros dar estos preciosos regalos de Navidad cada día de cada año. La Ciencia Cristiana nos revela esta manera maravillosa de bendecir tanto a los demás como a nosotros mismos. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 132 de MISCELLANY (MISCELANEA): "El amor divino nos ha abierto la Puerta Hermosa por donde podemos ver a Dios y vivir, ver el bien en el bien,—Dios todo, único,—la única Mente y ésta divina; podemos amar a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos, y bendecir a nuestros enemigos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Holland's Garden of the Indies

HERE in the Preanger district, in the uplands of Java, there is a scenic and a floral glory rivaling Honolulu's or Seville's. And Bandung, the "Sundanese capital," is the city beautiful of Holland's vast Oriental empire. The Sundanese, famed for their intelligence, their unusual personality and their gaiety, are at their best and most appealing here.

We all have favorite cities and towns, islands and beaches and mountains, pin points on that most fascinating of all documents, the map of the world, to which we have promised ourselves some day to return. But there is with each of us a select group, places perhaps endeared by association as well as enriched by natural charm. It includes, let us say, Florence and Rothenburg and Lucerne, Capri and Carcassonne and Bruges, Kandy and Rotorua and Tahiti. To any such group one may well add Bandung, Holland's garden of the Indies. Two thousand feet up from the sea, its climate is as amiable as Hawaii's. And it yet resists the process of tourist exploitation and the inevitable results, though the enterprising Dutch have seen to it that no Occidental amenity is lacking in the hospitality extended visitors.

Here in the heart of rich and fertile Java one finds, then, that the storied "spell of the East" is as potent as firmly grounded tradition would have it. During the rich evening hours, when on the soft air the scent of a hundred tropical blossoms comes to one in a soft whispering breath, even as across the lagoon at Papeete or through the temple groves of Bali, that spell seems close-woven. Perhaps the faint echo of an old Sundanese song of haunting melody and mysterious suggestion tightens it. It blends with the soft music of a Javanese violin and flute as in the *gamelan's* harmony, and one responds to it as to the ukulele's throbbing whisper wafted on the evening breeze across a South Sea lagoon.

M. T. G.

Japanese Prints

JAPANESE prints are like trees
Which, losing summer leaves,
Grow more beautiful in the days of winter.
Revealing delicate patterns against the sky.
All the foliage of detail has been cut away,
And the brush, reticent, severe and perfect
Leaves only the exquisite essential.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Wealth of Leisure-Time Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Private recreational agencies, such as settlements, church community houses, and boys clubs are performing a service out of proportion to the capital invested, finds the Chicago Recreation Survey, which recently completed a review of this field. It has published its findings as Volume III of its work.

Previously, the Survey has astonished Chicago with statements of the sums spent for commercial recreation. It has reviewed also the extensive public recreation field. Now it shows that there is another large division "the very existence of which lay unsuspected in the minds of all but a very few specialists," to quote the Survey. This is what it calls "the intricate network of religious agencies, nationalistic organizations, women's clubs, art and musical organizations, dramatic groups, and agencies like the war veterans' organizations."

Wealth of Activity

Everybody knows about some of these, but to catalog the recreational activities of all these groups is to show a surprising amount of non-commercial recreation, the Survey finds. Dr. Arthur J. Todd, who directs the study for the Chicago Recreation Commission and Northwestern University, was a bit surprised himself to see what a wealth of recreational activity his research staff uncovered. For example, 1,577 churches of Chicago returned schedules detailing their programs. Dr. Todd said he thought it doubtful if church leaders themselves knew how much was going on.

In the newer field of industrial recreation, sports and hobbies are found to be growing in popularity. In 225 firms reporting bowling competition, a total of 1,702 teams were mentioned. Nearly 1,000 softball teams were reported by 264 establishments. Then there were picnics, musical activities, and dances.

As for churches, out of 152 that were studied, most had club rooms, many had kitchens and dining rooms, a goodly number had radios and pianos, and 14 had gymnasiums. With showers, ping pong tables, tennis courts and horse shoe pits found in church property, the Survey concludes that "recreation is evidently an integrated part of current church life."

Provision for Flag

It finds an equally rich provision for play time by clubs, lodges, labor centers, nationalistic organizations, and settlements, all privately supported. In the whole United States, the Survey estimates, the annual expenditures for leisure-time associations reach $300,000,000. Such an estimate includes the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Private recreational agencies have pioneered here in demonstrating the importance of expert personnel. Competent technical staffs, the Survey notes, "do not appear through mere rubbing of a magical lamp by some political leader, or by the pious wishes of a well-intended public." They have to be trained.

Closer U. S.-Mexican Ties Are Forecast by Cardenas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Continued friendly relations between the United States and Mexico were forecast by President Cardenas in a recent interview with Ambassador Josephus Daniels. All subjects of mutual interest to the two nations were discussed during the call which Ambassador Daniels made prior to his departure for several weeks vacation in the United States.

The most significant remarks made by President Cardenas referred to the oil question. Though Ambassador Daniels refused to reveal the nature of their conversations, it is understood that he expressed the increasing concern of the United States Government over the sale of oil from expropriated American and British properties to foreign Governments.

Oil Barter Discussed

Announcement of the negotiation of a $17,000,000 contract with the William R. Davis Company, which will barter oil for German goods, is understood to have been discussed by the two officials. The State Department has made it clear that the disposal of expropriated oil before it has been paid for is a matter of extreme interest to Washington, and it is believed that Ambassador Daniels presented this view to General Cardenas.

President Cardenas replied that he desired to speak personally with the officials of the oil companies in order to seek means for compensating them for their properties. The companies have to date refused to confer with him and maintained that they would accept nothing but the return of their properties.

Refugee Problems

Since a contract of the magnitude of the last Davis deal clearly reveals that it is expropriated oil which is being shipped abroad, due to the fact that the total production of Government wells does not exceed 6,000,000 barrels per year, it is believed that a definition of the property rights in Mexican oil may be sought at an early date by the State Department.

The question of Jewish refugees from Germany led to the statement from President Cardenas that Mexico will accept her quota which will be determined at the forthcoming London conference. Mexico will be represented at the conference by its Consul General, who has been instructed to co-operate with the Refugee officials.

The often reported threat of expropriation of foreign-owned mines was denied by President Cardenas, who said that no such action had been planned "nor even thought of." On the day following the interview the strike at the Real del Monte mine was settled with the granting of 2,700,000 pesos increase annually to 6,000 employees. Additional social benefits were also included in the new contract.

The recent expropriation of 100,000 acres of land belonging to the United Sugar Company was described as part of a program planned before the agreement reached between the United States and Mexico in which it was understood that not further expropriations of American lands would be made. Compensation for the expropriated properties will be made through the joint claims commission.

President Cardenas expressed keen interest in the Lima Conference and said that he hoped it would result in a greater growth of Pan Americanism. A report on the interview will be made by Ambassador Daniels to the State Department during his visit to the United States.

British Motorists To Visit N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—One hundred British motorists, members of the Junior Car Club of London, have arranged to visit the New York World's Fair in June and then to embark upon a 2,000-mile automobile tour of eastern United States, according to an announcement by Graham Lyon, President of Autocheques, Incorporated, and Dudley Noble, amateur racing driver.

Mr. Lyon and Mr. Noble said they had just finished a survey of the route the motorcade will take through Washington, D. C.; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Detroit, and Boston, when they will return for home.

The motorists, whose visit is designed as a good-will gesture, will come over on the maiden voyage of the steamship Mauretania of the Cunard-White Star Line. They will bring with them 40 automobiles of half as many makes.

Mr. Noble said he was both pleased and astonished at touring conditions in this country, finding them more agreeable than on the European continent. Mr. Lyon suggested that the United States might attract larger numbers of British motorists if it would make British licenses valid for short stays in this country.

U. S. Officials Seize 125 Carats in Gems

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal authorities Dec. 20 seized 125 carats in gems, including 60 rubies, from a safe deposit box rented by Edward N. Chaperau, central figure in an alleged international smuggling conspiracy.

Chaperau is under indictment with George Burns, radio comedian, and with Mrs. Edgar N. Lauer, wife of State Supreme Court Justice Lauer, whose Park Avenue apartment was raided by customs officers in October in quest of smuggled finery. Mr. Burns, the foil in the Burns-Allen radio comedy team, has pleaded guilty to what he has described as unwitting complicity in the case.

'Shooting' the Sun

Wide World

Finding Out Where They Are

These three students in the navigation class of the University of Southern California are shooting the sun with sextants to find out the position of the 90-foot schooner, the Ethel Mae, used by the class for practical instruction in the ways of seafaring folk.

Large Place in World Peace Is Held Dependent on Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Economic factors in world affairs demand reciprocal trade treaties for permanent peace and prosperity.

This conclusion appeared inescapable to the 74 delegates to, and hundreds of members of, the sixteenth annual Institute of World Affairs here last week. The impact of this conclusion, at the end of a day devoted to "economic factors in world affairs," followed significantly the first major conclusion that geographic factors dictated a world system of government for lasting peace.

These complementary conclusions formed the foundation for an Institute platform which in succeeding days was to marshal identical support from social factors in world affairs, from the post-war quest for collective security, from and the role of the United States in world affairs.

In all, these basic stands of the Institutes delegates from representative seats of knowledge foreshadowed a revulsion of expedients that had produced the Munich showdown and the post-Munich world.

"America's trade reciprocity program is the outstanding present-day contribution to world stability," declared Dr. Macy Skinner, economist from the University of Washington. In discribing the "gratifying achievement for so short a time," Dr. Skinner observed that "there is every intention to protect established business to a most liberal degree and at the same time improve the lot of the consumer, and by breaking down unnecessary and illogical tariff and other barriers, to bring about an increase in the international exchange of goods and an improvement in the general welfare of the world."

Supplementary measures which Dr. Skinner listed as essential are: Stabilization of currencies and exchange, a wider distribution of the gold supply, a renewal of foreign investments with more adequate safeguards, and a revival of tourist traffic.

Dr. Norman S. Buchanan of the University of California sought to demonstrate the merit of reciprocal treatment by alluding to perils of the opposite policy, nationalistic self-sufficiency. He denounced the latter because of its "very great costs in reorganizing our economy, and the reduced real incomes from a less productive use of our resources."

Similarly, Dr. George William Dowrie of Stanford University asserted that "if history taught us this was the way to peace, the costs could be cheerfully borne, but such has not been the case."

Dr. Buchanan obervevd that "a general policy of economic autarchy pursued by almost all countries can only have one net effect: progressive decline in the economic welfare of the nations and peoples of the world. Politically, too, the policy of self-sufficiency enhances rather than reduces the dangers of armed conflict."

A deterrent to any self-sufficiency is to be found in the lesson of the after-effects of war, asserted Dr. Dowrie, using the period since the World War as an example: liquidation of a heavy government debt, being retired with a re-distribution of income; collapse of war-inflated industries, particularly farming, some of which have never recovered; collapse of international gold structure; efforts to restore gold or some workable substitute so far unsuccessful; concentration of gold in the United States, which became the world's leading creditor and should have lowered tariff barriers so that her debtors could obtain the requisite means of payment; instead, Dr. Dowrie pointed out, she pursued the opposite policy of subjecting their products to high duties.

Dr. C. D. Carus of the University of Southern California exploded the theory of actual self-sufficiency for any country by asserting that "even the United States, famed for its natural wealth, buys 1,700 categories of goods from other lands, while selling but 700 categories."

Tasmania-Ceylon Exchange Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — Ratnam Abraham, a teacher from Ceylon, who is spending a year with the Education Department of Tasmania while a Tasmanian teacher visits Ceylon, has arranged for the children at all the schools to which he has been attached here to exchange information with schools in Ceylon.

Books of information, together with pictures and specimens, are prepared here and exchanged for similar collections from Ceylon schools.

Chicago Building Interests Unite In Drive for Revival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Action at last, after a decade of waiting for the revival of the building industry here, is the expected result of formation last week of the Chicago Building Congress.

With all branches of the industry joining for the first time in a central organization, an effective drive on conditions that appear to be holding back needed building appears to observers to be possible here now. In any case, the new Congress has a program and that is more than the industry has had here since carpenters and plasterers laid down their tools in 1929.

Among its stated objects are: To assist in revising codes, ordinances, plans and laws which affect building; to carry on research for the benefit of the industry; to establish codes of fair practices; and to bring about voluntary arbitration of disputes within the industry.

Lack of such a central body which can act for the industry as a whole is regarded by many here as one reason why there has been so little activity in architects' offices, in headquarters of real estate agencies, and in offices of construction companies, mortgage finance agencies and so on. It is blamed also for the large numbers of unemployed in the building trades.

A number of specific tasks have been laid out for the Congress in its constitution. First, it is to "cultivate the spirit of good-will and cooperation within the industry," through providing an effective organization of all branches. A headquarters is to be provided. Codes of ethics and fair practices are to be drafted.

Then there is the big field of legislation. The Congress is frankly out to get laws which it thinks will set the steel riveting machines to thumping again and the carpenters' hammers to pounding.

49 PWA Projects Pass Final Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Works Administration announced Dec. 19 Presidential approval of 49 projects to cost $7,009,527, of which WPA will provide $732,000 in loans and $3,154,285 in grants.

Today's allotments included a grant of $562,500 toward a $1,250,000 disposal plant at Lockport, N. Y.

Allotments today, grants unless otherwise specified, included:

Carthage, Tenn., waterworks, $4,000 loan, $3,273 grant; Henderson, Tenn., City Hall, $9,000; Jennings, La., school $15,165; Lockport, N. Y., sewerage, $562,500; Norcross, Ga., school, $25,000 loan and $20,454 grant; Norfolk, Va., hospital, $34,200; Starkville, Miss., college dwellings, $56,000 loan and $45,818 grant; Ware, Mass., fire station, $38,700; Waterville, Maine, school, $36,000.

Textile 'Fountain of Youth': Chemists Find Stain Repellent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Du Pont chemists believe they have uncovered a "fountain of youth" for textiles—a solution into which may be dipped various fabrics to give them longer life with longer periods of freshness and attractiveness as well as a capacity for repelling ordinary liquids that stain.

Dresses, coats, hosiery, draperies, etc., treated with the new "Zelan" process resist spotting by everything from mud to ink and retain their original freshness much longer. Treated garments do not require as frequent laundering and cleaning as do garments without "Zelan" finish.

Treatments Not New

Water repellents for textiles are not new. Two processes for increasing water repellency have been in use for 100 years or more—one is to use a soap bath followed by alum or some other aluminum salt in water, depositing an aluminum soap on the fabrics, the other is to apply an aluminum or lead soap from an organic solvent such as benzene. A newer type of process applies a wax emulsion in water.

All these repellent treatments have the limitation, however, that the treated fabrics are only satisfactory at first. After the garment has been worn, repellency decreases and is almost entirely removed by washing or dry cleaning.

Discovered in England

In Zelan, however, chemists feel they have a durable water repellent. It was discovered in the laboratories of the Imperial Chemical Industries at Manchester, England. Zelan treatment differs from all others in that its effect lasts through repeated cleanings, while in making the application, the weave, color, and draping qualities of fabrics are not impaired.

The new finish is applied equally well to cotton, rayon, or silk fabrics. With celluiose acetate rayon and wool fabrics, application can be made, but the lasting effects are not as satisfactory. The process for obtaining the full effect of both soft finish and water repellency is completed in four steps which consist of impregnation, drying, heating, rinsing. Though not complicated, the process requires care and attention to obtain satisfactory results.

A demonstration of the properties of the new finish was given by George A. Slowinske, du Pont chemist who showed how such stains as tomato juice, ink, shoe polish, etc., could be rinsed off any treated garment.

Three-Way Radio System for Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — More trouble for law breakers in Portland is indicated with recent announcement of plans to install a three-way radio system in many of the police automobiles in Portland.

When installation is completed, it will be possible for patrolmen not only to talk with the central radio station at police headquarters but also with patrolmen in other cars, according to Harry M. Niles, chief of police.

The apparatus for communication between cars will be especially valuable, declared Chief Niles, in the case of a chase after criminals in which more than one police automobile is involved.

WELL CUT AND FINELY TAILORED CLOTHES BY ROWES COST LITTLE MORE THAN OTHERS OF LESS DISTINCTION

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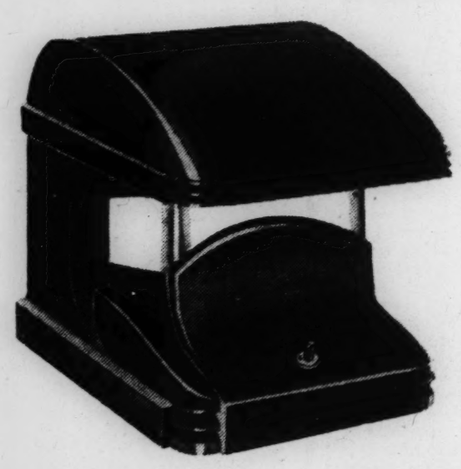

enjoy more light with no glare!

POLAROID DESK LAMP
16.50

A famous Pennsylvania artist bought a Polaroid lamp the other day. "It completely does away with shadow-nuisance," he said enthusiastically, "a real blessing to people who work at night, as I do!" We've sold scores of these remarkable lamps to school teachers, business men, writers, and architects. A boon to those who read mostly at night! Polaroid almost *doubles* visibility and absolutely eliminates glare. See it demonstrated at John Wanamaker's, or if you can't come in, write or phone . . . your order will be promptly filled.

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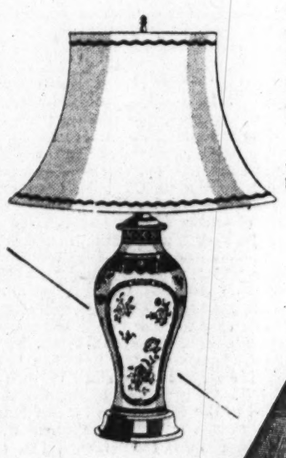
make most distinguished Christmas gifts. For every Shreve lamp and shade has been chosen with infinite care to meet Shreve's high standards of beauty and quality.



Antique Chinese "Lowestoft" lamp, circa 1780, with antique taffeta eggshell shade. $42

One of a pair of green bronze lamps with beryl wood stands and parchment shades. $90 the pair.

Antique Chinese blue and white tea caddy lamp with unusual blue suede shade. $72

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ESTABLISHED 1800
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BOSTON

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HOWARD
"Tux" and "Tails"

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872 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANT ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

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75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Hegal and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
180 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVE
Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S. W. Cor. Wash. St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood & Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.

685 WASHINGTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston St.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1938

Track Betting Reform Slated In Rhode Island

Vanderbilt likely to head drive upon gambling; move for referendum is gaining impetus.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21—It is expected that horse racing will be taken out of politics and the legalized betting will be reduced when Republicans, under Governor-elect William H. Vanderbilt, move into the State House next month.

It was learned from an authoritative source that the almost complete control of the Narragansett Racing Association track and its workers, now in the hands of the Chairman of the State Racing Commission, will be modified and that employees will be hired because of merit rather than because of political affiliation.

According to present arrangements, the 1,100 workers at the track have been selected from lists presented by leaders of both Republican and Democratic Parties and Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, R. I., where the track is located.

Referendum Move

Under the new plan, which is reported to be fathered by Mr. Vanderbilt, this policy will be discontinued. The new Administration is expected to support a movement for a referendum on continuance of legal horse-race betting.

In some quarters it was said a special election might be asked before the first spring meet because of the complaint of business interests that the track has had a serious effect on their progress in recent years.

Many businessmen who have refrained from coming into the open against the track because of threats of boycott are said to be ready for action as soon as the new policy of the State is made known next month.

Unsuccessful Drive

The bill providing for a referendum is expected to be sponsored by the Laymen's League of the Protestant Churches, which was unsuccessful in having a similar measure passed in 1938.

It was charged at that time that the forces of Judge James E. Dooley, long a member of the G. O. P. State Central Committee, were responsible for the failure to give voters an opportunity to be heard on the question last month.

Judge Dooley was named President of the Narragansett Racing Association when Walter E. O'Hara was ousted after a rift with Gov. Robert E. Quinn brought about martial law and the closing of the track. Judge Dooley has resigned as a member of the Republican Comimttee, and devotes his entire time to the track.

The Happy Holidays Are Here Again

By a Staff Photographer

At Roxbury Neighborhood House on Albany Street

This Christmas party for kindergarten children is only one of many which are being held in Gre[illegible] Boston today.

Holiday Cheer Already Has Its Order to March

All over Greater Boston are evidences of efforts to make Christmas happy event for thousands.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The mellow aura of the gentle Christmastime began to settle over old Boston town today. It didn't blanket the holiday buying which still caused down town streets to be thronged and stores to be filled, but the peak of shopping which was reached last Saturday was tapering off today while caroling, parties for children, and other equally genial aspects of the season were in the ascendency, destined to reach a climactic hosanna on Christmas Eve.

To list the distributions of toys, clothes and food is a task not easy in itself, considering the number of organized and unorganized agencies that are contributing to the channels of bringing some material evidence of man's true humanity to man. To say that 20 agencies supported by the Community Fund are participating in this work is not enough. The number of parties, the number of pounds of food, and all the other statistics so blithely propounded to describe the magnitude of Christmas giving, fall far short of furnishing a true picture of the unutterably appealing incidents of humor and poignancy that burgeon from the loosing of the Christmas thought.

Human Interest

Tales of sacrifice, gratitude, and joy abound at this season. What a human interest story was contained in just three little dolls that awaited distribution at the North End Union.

One doll was a neat little golden-haired affair, dressed in brown coat and leggins with zippers up the side. It had been dressed by a girl in Wellesley College. Another was a baby doll, complete with hand-embroidered dress and blue ribbons. It came from a stenographer who lives at the Franklin Square House. The third was a little Pilgrim girl, severe in gray and white. It came from a girl at the Florence Crittendon home.

Then there is a story in the police department's efforts to win the confidence and love of the younger generation by friendship rather than fear. Friday afternoon this endeavor will find expression in the free distributing of warm clothing to some 60,000 children whom patrolmen have discovered to be in need. What a gesture of proper law enforcement this is.

The Dividends

What dividends it must ultimately pay!

This is the warm hearted season. Nowhere is this so patent as in the various neighborhood houses, day nurseries and other places where children are being gathered to romp and play, sing and dance, before they are sent toddling off home with little gifts under their arms. The visitor to South End House, Elizabeth Peabody House, the Roxbury Neighborhood House, Norfolk House Center, or one of the other similar centers, is given a glow of happiness as he witnesses the unadulterated joy that sweeps over all.

It is also pleasant to recall that songs, cheery visits, sumptuous dinners, and thoughtful gifts will bring inspiration and hope to those in institutions, including some 4,000 disabled war veterans in hospitals.

The City Tree

Today workmen rushed to completion the city's 80-foot tree on the Common. At five Saturday afternoon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will turn on the 1,100 brightly colored lights that adorn its green branches. As a final climax the Mayor will switch on the 90-bulb star at the top.

On Beacon Hill today, householders made their plans for the elaborate window and yard displays which are so much a part of Boston's traditional observances on the Hill. Various carol groups practiced raising their voices in the hymns and carols so identified with the season. Among the more colorful groups was the Russian choir, which will sing in Louisburg Square.

Christmas comes for all, for the tots at the New England Home for Little Wanderers, for those at the Mt. Pleasant Home for Aged Men and Women.

New Hampshire Pupils Study Indian Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harrisville, N. H.

A movement is under way to restore original Indian names to three local lakes with an essay contest being conducted in local schools for the best stories on the significance, poetry, and romance of the Indian names.

Summer residents prefer quaint Indian names to modern ones and are interested to learn the real meaning of the names and how the bodies of water received them.

The lakes are Skatutakee, now known as North Pond; Nabunsit, known as Harrisville Pond; and Nubannsit, known as Long Pond.

Bay State Office Still Appeals To James Roosevelt

Political observers today were discussing the statement by James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, that he still entertains Massachusetts political ambitions and may seek to satisfy them in 1942.

Mr. Roosevelt left Boston last night by airplane to join his family in Washington. Prior to his departure he conferred with Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, reviving political rumors regarding his future.

"At present I am much too busy to think of running for any office in 1940," he said. "Still, I must admit that the idea appeals to me. Perhaps by 1942, when people stop accusing me of trading on my father's name, I can seek office on my own. There's a not-too-remote possibility that I might seek public office then."

The Dever-Roosevelt conference via telephone started reports that they discussed the forthcoming selection of a new chairman of the Democratic State Committee to succeed Joseph McGrath, who wishes to retire from the post.

Mr. Dever and Mr. Roosevelt are expected to confer at length on Jan. 7 on the occasion of the Boston Jackson Day dinner.

During his talk with reporters Mr. Roosevelt revealed that he is "cashing in" on a "rock mine" which he discovered on his Framingham property. The "mine" was uncovered during attempted preparation of ground for tree planting. The rocks, he said, are being sold to road-building contractors.

Hurley Faces Opposition In Dolan Pardon Project

How far will Gov. Charles F. Hurley go in asking his Executive Council to pardon Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn, and Robert E. Dinsmore?

That was the question which gave everybody pause at the State House today, for it was assumed, in the light of the refusal of the Council's pardon committee yesterday to recommend the release of the men from Charles Street jail where they are serving two-year sentences for contempt of court, that extreme pressure would have to be exerted to win clemency in time for Christmas.

Speculation was given added impetus when it developed today that Councilor Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville would not attend the session. He was reported indisposed.

Previous polls had indicated that without Councilor Burtnett, a Republican who has been favored by the Governor and who has voted with him many times in the past, the Council vote might be tied four to four.

Mr. Burtnett's son was recently named by the Governor as a member of the State Alcoholic Control Commission, a three-year job at $7,000 annually.

Reporters were kept away from the doors of the Executive Council chamber.

Dolan, who served as Boston City Treasurer when James M. Curley was Mayor, was jailed with Quinn and Dinsmore by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick last April, on charges they had improperly profited from bonds sold to the city. While the jury was being selected there came charges of tampering and the contempt sentence was subsequently imposed.

Civil Service Papers Withheld

Reports that seven political associates and friends of Gov. Charles F. Hurley had failed to pass non-competitive civil service examinations but had been given State positions regardless went unproved at the State House today. Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green refused to give Warren Patten, attorney for a special legislative committee investigating jobs given by the Unemployment Compensation Commission, the examination papers.

Attorney Patten said he demanded them so he could check on persistent reports that the candidates failed to pass. He said Mr. Green told him to come back Friday.

Later Mr. Green added, "I didn't promise him anything and I didn't refuse him anything."

Yesterday Mr. Green denied the seven persons had failed to pass.

Carnegie Museum Expert Returns

With 38 boxes of snails and specimens of minute animal life gathered on the Avalon peninsula in northern Newfoundland, in his baggage, Dr. Stanley Truman Brooks of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa., landed this morning from the Furness Line steamer Nova Scotia.

Dr. Brooks spent three months in Newfoundland and three months in the British Museum in London, classifying and studying the results of his collecting work. Among his specimens, he said, are several previously unrecorded.

The Nova Scotia was two days late, due to storms encountered on the way from Liverpool to St. John's, Nfd., and to a sleet storm which delayed discharge of cargo in the latter port. Extra longshoremen were put to work here on its arrival in order to speed up unloading of the remaining cargo, so that the ship may sail back again tonight.

Drinking Mothers Found Increasing

The number of drunken mothers of small children in Massachusetts has increased to a very marked extent since the repeal of national prohibition, according to Ernest S Kavanagh, Assistant Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

"Reports which our agents bring us from all parts of the State," said Mr. Kavanagh, "indicate a disturbing increase of drinking on the part of mothers since the repeal of national prohibition."

In a report of definite cases of this kind, the society states: "Prior to 1916 intemperance as a factor in family breakdown and the abuses and neglect of children appeared in approximately 50 per cent of the Society's cases In 1921, the first year under the Eighteenth Amendment, it dropped to 16.8 per cent. Then as the bootlegging industry became organized, it rose gradually to a maximum of 23.7 per cent, but was still half of that of pre-prohibition days. . . .

"With the repeal of the 18th Amendment, the Society anxiously awaited its results as affecting Massachusetts children. Some of its staff feared an immediate return to the pre-war days of 50 per cent; others felt that as long as the open saloon did not return, the increase would be less. It is, therefore, a great source of relief to realize that during the first three years under repeal, drunkenness has increased to an average of only 25.6 per cent as against an average of 21.2 per cent during national prohibition."

But, the report points out, much of this increase has apparently taken place among women—many of them mothers of young children.

Lynn May Lose Big Shoe Plant

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP)—After failing to settle differences with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, manager John H. Goldberg of the Gold Seal Shoe Company, Lynn's largest shoe plant, today announced the firm would discontinue operations here.

Mr. Goldberg declared in a statement that "circumstances" made it impossible to operate profitably in Lynn. He estimated that 1,300 employees would be affected. The firm's yearly pay roll, he added, was approximately $1,000,000.

Mr. Goldberg said the firm had made no "definite plans" to operate elsewhere, but he previously had indicated the concern might locate within 10 miles of Lynn and that employees of the present shop would be given employment preference.

Greenkeepers Gather For College Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 21—Greenkeepers throughout the country are arriving here daily at Massachusetts State College to enroll in the annual winter course for greenkeepers beginning Jan. 3 and lasting through March 13.

First of its kind to be established in the United States, the course was founded by Lawrence S. Dickinson, assistant professor of agronomy. The course is intended for men engaged in greenkeeping or members of green committees. Subjects to be studied and discussed include water systems, soils and fertilizers, equipment, grass and turf cutlery, drainage, and landscape designing.

'Twas Kindergarten Party: Tree All Dolls and Trucks

If you're three "going on four," or a little bit more, you may attend the kindergarten at the Roxbury Neighborhood House, and the kindergarten Christmas party. If you're a little girl, you get a doll off the Christmas tree, a real one that cost more than five cents, prettily dressed for you by the donors, the students of the Wheelock School; and if you're a little boy you get a truck.

Don't think Sally, who is all of six, is a kindergartner if you see her tomorrow afternoon walking up and down Albany Street with one of these real dolls. Indeed! But Sally will be willing to explain, "It's my sister Mary's. She takes it out mornings, and I use it in the afternoons." Because that's the way you learn to share a doll in Roxbury, especially if you've never had a doll at your house before.

It seemed as if today would never come. After all the presents for the mothers were finished and tied up in red paper and silver string, and the paper chains made for the blackboard, and the crimson crepe hangings for the window, everybody kept saying, "Teacher, is it Wednesday yet?" And, "Please will it ever be tomorrow?" But it did come, after all, and there was the tree in the corner, a wonderful thing to play hid-and-go-seek behind, till a mop of taffy-colored hair got entangled in festoons of silver moss and had to be extricated. Humiliating? A little, but recovery was instantaneous.

Then there was the song game of "Jack be nimble and Jack be quick, and Jack jump over the candlestick." Supposing chubby little feet did jump around instead of over the candlestick, what would yours have done with your mother and everybody else's mother looking on, to say nothing of a whole row of teachers and press photographers?

It costs 10 cents a year to be a member of the Neighborhood House, until you are 10 years old. Then dues jump to 25 cents a year from 10 to 14, half a dollar when you're over 14, and a maximum charge of one dollar a year for adults. In addition to about 1,000 children who take advantage of the classes in fine arts, music and dramatics, and domestic science and gymnastics at this social center of a less privileged district, hundreds of grownups, including mothers and fathers of many of the children, attend it regularly. About 40 per cent of the neighborhood are of Irish extraction, about 40 per cent of Italian, 10 per cent Polish, and the rest of mixed European stock.

The institution started its work among them in 1878. Miss Ethel Ward Dougherty, Head Worker, has been there 26 years, having first done considerable social service work in the colliery districts of Pennsylvania.

Supported by private contribution, with some assistance from the annual Community Chest, the Neighborhood House meets a tremendous need. In the sumer months it conducts a camp, for which the children are now saving whatever pennies or nickels come into their possession. Those who can afford to pay will be charged three dollars a week. The camp is at Bennington, New Hampshire, on the shores of Lake George.

Gift From Trust Held Untaxable

A contribution made to an educational institution from a trust set up by Mrs. Mary Ryerson Frost of Boston, cannot properly be charged against her as taxable income, the Board of Tax Appeals in Washington held in an opinion on file today.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had previously contended that a contribution made from the 1934 trust income to St. Mark's School should be considered as having been paid constructively to Mrs. Frost and given by her, gratuitously, to the school. He had included in her income a portion of the income of this trust, which was established by her and in which the right to alter or amend was held jointly by Mr. and Mrs. Frost. The Commissioner had determined a deficiency of $4,159.49 in Mrs. Frost's income tax for 1934.

Auto Course Urged in New Hampshire Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21—The State Board of Education has indorsed a plan for an elective course for secondary schools under which young people would be taught how to operate motor vehicles safely and how to prevent automobile accidents.

The course would cover causes of automobile accidents; mechanism of the automobile; inspection and maintenance of motor vehicles; skillful driving on the road; state and local traffic laws; economic and social effects of the automobile; safety activities, and requirements for a driver's license.

In a letter to school heads announcing the indorsement of the State Department of Education, James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education, declared:

"Your careful consideration is urged for this high school project in safety education. It has been a pleasure for this Department to cooperate with the Motor Vehicle Department in the preparation of this material, designed to promote safety and more intelligent driving by our young people.

"It is hoped that in each of our high schools this work may be taken annually by an increasing number of pupils who have reached the age of 16 years. The five schools which have the highest percentage of pupils to complete the course and later secure driving licenses will receive recognition by being listed in our annual secondary school report."

The Week in New Hampshire

State Hour Laws

The question of New Hampshire's constitutional right to enforce laws fixing maximum hours for continuous service for drivers of trucks registered with the Interstate Commerce Commission will be determined by the United States Supreme Court.

Under New Hampshire laws, the State Public Service Commission is enforcing regulations limiting the hours a truck driver may work continuously and requiring truck operators to keep time cards posted in the trucks.

Some time ago, the Commission took action against the H. P. Welch Company of Manchester and Boston for alleged violation of these regulations. For this violation the Commission issued an order suspending the license of the trucking concern to do business in New Hampshire for five days.

Since then, the case has been taken from court to court, with the trucking concern maintaining that as it is licensed under the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is regulated by Federal and not State laws.

Drive on Gambling

Anti-gambling interests have high hopes that the end of par-mutuel betting in New Hampshire is near. The future of the system at Rockingham Park track depends upon the action of the Legislature convening the first of the year.

On one hand, the lawmakers will be encouraged to renew the license by the attraction of the resulting revenue to the State. On the other hand, they will have their political futures to consider, with powerful organizations on record as being flatly opposed to renewal of the license.

Last week, the State Grange threw its strength behind the anti-gambling movement. Inasmuch as New Hampshire is a State of small towns, such an organization as the State Grange, with more than 20,000 members, representing the rural residents and voters, has considerable influence with the Legislature.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and threatening this afternoon probably with snow flurries (or possibly light rain) toward night, continuing into tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; Thursday fair and colder; moderate variable to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine: Light snow tonight. Thursday generally fair and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday, with snow flurries tonight.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island: Light snow this afternoon and early tonight. Thursday generally fair and colder.

Connecticut: Snow flurries this afternoon, followed by cloudy tonight. Thursday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming strong northwest Thursday. Light snow tonight and Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	Minneapolis	16	16
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	26	24	New York	36	30
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	42	38
Helena	14	10	Philadelphia	32	22
Kansas City	20	20	St. Louis	24	24
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	48	46	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 21.
B—Minimum, Dec. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:19 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 11:37 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:44 p. m.

Around the Corner—

"Put Your Finger On It"—The story comes to us from New York of a firm down there which sells those tricky alphabetical phone books for desks. The kind where you put the little arrow pointer on the letter you want, open the book, and there you are. It seems that during the recent rush of orders, one of the men in the workshop sent out an order to somebody, in which he mistakenly enclosed the firms own private phone and address book. And somewhere in these 48 States is the phone book that contains something like 500 names and addresses of the people they deal with. And how they're all hoping that whoever gets it for Christmas does them a favor and manages to get it back to them!

Unbelievably Equable—A woman out in Dedham put her head out of the door one morning after a few days of mild weather just to see if it was as cold as she thought it was. But to her surprise the thermometer, which had been there in that one spot for years, was missing. Back she went to the breakfast table, and questioned her children as to its disappearance. "Bobby put it in the ash can," offered sister. And in answer to his mother's "Why?" he said, "It didn't work any more, mother. Every time I've looked at it lately, it said 34"!

"As the Tree Falls"—There is a rather sad little extra preface to a new book, "Brookline's Trees," published jointly by the Brookline Historical Society and the Brookline Committee for Planting Trees. The volume had been compiled—evidently with much painstaking labor— by Emma G. Cummings. It includes descriptions of many individually famous trees and avenues. Just as it was ready for publication however, something happened.

Says the special preface: "Just as this manuscript was ready for the printer, a large part of New England on September 21 was struck by a hurricane, which did an enormous amount of damage. Brookline, being in the path of the storm, lost many of its beautiful trees."

Well—at least—with all the book's illustrations, the storm has given it a certain additional historical value.

Embarrassed Banker — Wallace Dickson in his "New England Front" column in the Advertising Club of Boston's weekly news, tells of a visiting banker who—quite unaware of his fault—deposited a counterfeit $10 bill in payment of his registration fee at the New England Council's Bank Management Conference. Another to blush when the bill was found to be bogus on its arrival at a bank, was the cashier who accepted it at the conference.

No Cloaks?—Faced with queenly beauty, Sir Walter Raleigh carpeted a puddle with his cloak. Just as gallant in intent, the Boy Scouts of Medfield, Walpole, and adjoining communities have met a slightly different problem in a slightly different way.

The fair ladies for them were society debutantes wishing to display skating skill. The body of water was not a muddy pool but a pond in Walpole, belonging to Roger F. Turner, distinguished resident of that shingle and brake-lining producing community. The problem was to clear away hurricane debris so that the steel-shod damsels will be able to step daintily from shore to ice—if there is any ice—on Jan. 2 when the fashionable Skridsko Club plans to stage its annual "Skaters Holiday."

On Saturday afternoons this Fall the Scouts have been doing some of their famous good turns on Mr. Turner's land, clearing away this debris.

State Trooper Reports 'Most Honest Motorist'

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP)—The "most honest motorist" has been found by State Trooper Stephen Wersoski.

"How fast do you think you were going?" Wersoski asked as he pulled alongside a speeding car.

"Seventy-one miles an hour, officer," replied the motorist. "I was trying to see if this car would make 80."

He'll lose his license for a few days.

Geodetic Survey Transfers Made

Lieut. Elliott B. Roberts, who has been in charge of the Boston Field Station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for nearly three years, is being transferred to the Pacific Coast, and will leave the office in the Custom House Tower on Saturday, he announced today.

He will be replaced by Lieut. Ronald R. Moore, who has been on the Pacific Coast for some time, and has just motored across country to Boston.

Both men are natives of Greater Boston. Lieutenant Roberts graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Lieutenant Moore from Tufts College. Both have seen service in the Philippines as well as on both coasts of the Continental United States.

Lieutenant Roberts, who is well known here as a lecturer and radio speaker, has been assigned to duty at Seattle, Wash., in connection with the construction of a new survey ship, the Explorer, being built for Alaskan survey chart work. Later, it is understood, he will sail on another ship for survey duty in the Aleutian Island region of the North Pacific.

Another Poet Lowell Appears

A poetic pen is again being wielded by a youthful member of the Lowell clan—who will read some of his verses during a radio hour of poetry while he is at home in Boston for the holidays. He is Robert Traill Spence Lowell, now a junior in Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, to which he transferred after two years at Harvard.

A distant cousin of the poet Amy Lowell and of President-Emeritus Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Mr. Lowell also traces a connection to James Russell Lowell, who was his great-grandfather's brother.

Two of Mr. Lowell's poems—the first to be published—appeared in the latest issue of "The Kenyon Review," published at the college.

Bluenose Urged As Fair Exhibit

Will the Bluenose, famous fishing ship that won the international fishermen's race this year, be exhibited at the World's Fair in New York next year?

That question was on the lips of shipping authorities today as Capt. Angus Walters, colorful skipper of the Bluenose, sailed out of Boston Harbor on his way to New York for discussions which will probably end in the acceptance of the fishing speedboat as a full-fledged exhibit at the Fair. The Captain was hopeful that he will have a favorable answer when he returns to Boston on Saturday.

Before leaving, the Skipper blasted all rumors to the effect that the $3,000 prize money won in the international race had not been awarded. "I have received the prize money," he said simply.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Merchant of Yonkers," a farce by Thornton Wilder, starring Jane Cowl. Presented by Herman Shumlin in the American Theater Society Subscription series. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Broadway Musketeers" with Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Too Hot to Handle," starring Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Room Service," starring the Marx Bros.

Coolidge Corner—
"Service de Luxe." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05, with Constance Bennett. Also "Moonlight Sonata." 3:25, 6:45, 10:05.

Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Also "The Higgins Family," with James, Lucille, and Russell Gleason: 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Tomorrow: "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Also "Service de Luxe" featuring Constance Bennett.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9, 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft.

Fine Arts—
An all Disney program: "Pluto's Quinpuplets," "Wynken-Blynken & Nod," "Donald's Better Self," "Fox Hunt," "Old Mill," "Donald's Nephew," "Hawaiian Holiday," "The Moth and the Flame," "Mickey's Trailer," and "Boat Builders." Continuous from 1-11 p. m. Showing through Saturday.

Keith Memorial—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe and Helen Mack. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:45. Also "Swing Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray, Eddie Quillan, Kathryn Kane and Ted Weems. 11:40 a. m., 2:25. Previews 7 and 10 p. m. of "There Goes My Heart," starring Fredric March, Virginia Bruce and Patsy Kelly. Also at 5:30 and 8:30 p. m., "Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers.

Metropolitan—
"Say It in French," with Ray Milland and Olympia Bradna. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," featuring Frances Farmer, Leif Erickson and Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: Jack Benny in "Artists and Models Abroad." Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective," with Donald O'Connor and Billy Cook.

Normandie—
"I Was a Captive of Nazi Germany." 9:45 a. m., 12:38, 3:16, 6:04, 8:52. Also "Fight for Peace," 11:07 a. m., 1:55, 4:32, 7:31, 10:19.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Girls' School" with Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "Secrets of an Actress," featuring Kay Francis. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor and Donald Woods. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring John Litel, Ann Sheridan.

South Station Theater—
"Skiing with Hannes and Schneider," "Donald Duck," "The Declaration of Independence," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "A Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen and Gene Lockhart. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Strand—
"Give Me a Sailor," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Also "Convicted," with Charles Quigley. Tomorrow: Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." Also "Woman Against Woman," with Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce.

Trans-Lux—
Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels, sport and travelogue reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Three Blind Mice," with Joel McCrea, Loretta Young and Marjorie Weaver. Also "Three Comrades," featuring Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Big City," starring Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. Also "Rembrandt," featuring Charles Laughton.

University—
Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat." 3:15, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Ray Milland in "Men With Wings." Also "Vacation from Love," featuring Dennis O'Keefe.

Uptown—
"Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley, Lee Lowman. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Also "Sons of the Plains," featuring the Mauch Twins. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour of "English Rooms" by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Cosmic Ray 'Sleuths' Found Off Vineyard Put on Display

The stratosphere balloons and recording instruments picked up off Martha's Vineyard on Nov. 21, have been placed on display at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, from the roof of which they were released two days earlier. Before splashing into the Atlantic they had risen to a height of 78,000 feet and had automatically radioed back to the Institute a series of observations of interest to the natural scientists who sent them up.

The instruments were picked up by Capt. Jack Hillier of the fishing sloop Hope out of Nantucket, on Monday, Nov. 21. Off Sankaty Head Captain Hillier sighted a strange-looking collection of flotsam in the water, he said. He drew alongside and investigated.

What he saw was a rubber balloon attached to a tangled mass of radio tubes, copper wires, instruments and string. When this tangle was hauled over the side Captain Hillier found that five deflated balloons were attached to the one that remained intact. In a small waterproof bag was a card requesting the finder to communicate with the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute. When this was done "finis" was written to another story of stratosphere exploration.

Six Balloons Freed

On November 19 were released from the roof of the Franklin Institute a train of six balloons inflated with hydrogen and carrying instruments that would record the altitudes attained, the temperatures, and the cosmic ray intensities found during the time the flight lasted. So that no delay might be experienced, these instruments communicated their measurements by electrical impulses to a tiny radio transmitter to which two ground stations were tuned. These ultra-short wave receivers then converted the records into code messages transcribed upon a form of ticker machine. Thus during the entire flight the natural scientists were able to follow the progress of the balloons and were kept fully informed of conditions. This made recovery of the balloons unnecessary.

The full story transmitted by this automatic radio transmitter is in singular contrast to the somewhat inconclusive conversation conducted by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, Director of the Bartol Foundation, with Captains Stevens and Anderson in their flight, where no records were available until the completion of the flight. From 11 a. m., when the balloons "took off," until weakening radio signals at 1:50 indicated that they were passing out of the range of their tiny transmitter, the ground stations were receiving full records of the scientific measurements made by their apparatus higher than any person had ever reached.

Although the story of the flight is complete on the ticker tape, the natural scientists are always glad to have news of the ultimate position of the balloon after messages cease. The discovery of this last set of instruments in the sea off Nantucket ends the story of this flight. The sudden drop of recorded altitude informed the scientists that one of the balloons had burst in the upper atmosphere where the air is so rarefied that pressure on the envelope of the balloon allows the hydrogen inside to expand until the rubber covering breaks under the strain. On this last flight two explosions were noted on the record after the balloons had reached the altitude of 78,000 feet. Although this altitude is more than a mile higher than that reached by Captains Stevens and Anderson, it does not constitute a record for these unmanned balloons. Altitudes in excess of 100,000 feet have been recorded.

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Lake Walden 'Gas' Station Protested

Several prominent townsmen of Concord, Mass., threatened today to carry a dispute over a Selectmen's permit to build a gasoline filling station on the site of Henry D. Thoreau's bean field to the next town meeting.

The permit was granted last night to the present owner of the property, John Dunn, of Watertown.

The land, often mentioned in Thoreau's writings, is about one half mile from the site of his rustic home beside Lake Walden. It is now vacant, but the owner proposes to store and sell gasoline to passing motorists, many of whom are coming to see the pond which the Concord writer made famous.

Among those who protested were Allen French, writer and President of the Concord Antiquarian Society, and Mrs. Gladys Hosmer, former President of the Concord Woman's Club, who said they might appeal their case to the town meeting.

Minimum Wages Set In N. H. Retail Trade

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21 (AP)—The Minimum Wage Board today established minimum wages for women and minors in the retail trade industry.

Those working in cities of 25,000 or less must be paid not less than $12 a week, while those in larger places must be paid not less than $13.20.

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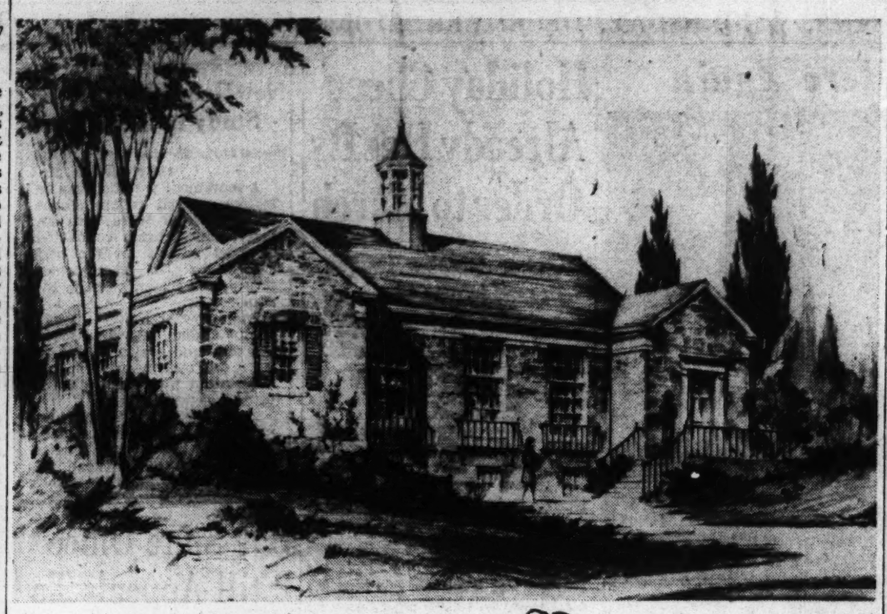

Charles G. Loring, Architect

Essex Public Library, Tiverton, R. I.

Upper: Building as it will appear from the street; the three roofs covering (from left to right) the book stacks, the main hall, and the entrance. Lower: Ground plan, showing open area in front of the building, the main doorway, the big room with windows front and back where reading tables will be placed, office and book quarters, and the small room set apart for children.

Access and Control Secured in Library Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIVERTON, R. I., Dec. 21—Last summer, Charles G. Loring, Boston architect, told one of his colleagues that library designs could be greatly improved upon.

"If you think designing a library is simple," his friend insisted, "why don't you design one yourself?"

Well, Mr. Loring did design one himself much to the satisfaction of Tiverton citizens, who today are awaiting the opening of the new Essex Public Library early in 1939. Ground has been broken and the foundation and walls well on the way towards completion.

But Mr. Loring did not find the planning of the library a simple matter. On the contrary, the site selected was upgrade from the street, starting a whole train of checks and balances that had to be adjusted to the uses to which a library is put.

For one thing, the main floor had to be near the street level, so that elderly people and young people could enter the building without too long a climb. The main reading room and the stack room had to be kept above the finished outside grade, as it rose at the rear, in order to provide ample daylight and to avoid dampness.

At the same time, the building had to be set back from the dust and noise of the street, yet not so far back as to necessitate too much sow shoveling in winter and too many icy walks and stairs for people to slip on. The main floor, moreover, had to be designed to permit complete supervision by one librarian, because of the need of keeping running expenses down.

All these requirements have been met in the building as designed by Mr. Loring. There are shelves for about 8,000 volumes, 10 per cent of which are included in the Children's Room at the rear of the vestibule. The librarian's corner is at the left front of the building, commanding a view of the stack room, the main reading room, children's section and vestibule.

A rustic colonial design is in keeping with Tiverton's historic background, which dates back to pre-Revolutionary days.

The building is 70 by 40 feet, with an unusual treatment of flagstone terraces, curving up from a parking space, which is cut into the grounds from the road and flanked on either side with sloping banks. The hillside is dotted with red cedars and bayberry bushes. Ivy will be bedded against the front walls.

Mr. Loring said that the building would probably be ready for use late in the winter.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Christmas carols	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing" sk	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	"Serenade"
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket": questions; answers	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Vocal Variety"	"Four Stars Tonight"		Dance Music
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	"Midweek Function": swing recordings	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	College of Music: Cinn. Symphony Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Halstead's Or.	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Henry Halstead's Or.	"Varieties": music
8:45				Johannes Steel
9:00 Star Theater: Adolphe Menjou; Frances Dee in "Chanson de Noel"	Jubilee Singers	"Town Hall Tonight" with Fred Allen and Company; interviews; F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Christmas carols	"The Question Box"
9:15	"Now and Then"		Tommy Blue's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:30	"Wings for the Martins": dramatization		"Jewish Contributions to Civilization"	American Forum
9:45				American Forum
10:00 "It Can Be Done": Edgar A. Guest	Disabled Veterans' Christmas Remembrance	Kay Kyser's Kollege of Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:15 Buddy Clark's Musical Weekly	Disabled Veterans Christmas Remembrance	Kay Kyser's Kollege of Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:30			"Music Counter": Edna O'Dell; Harold Stokes'	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 'Morning Melodies'	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Walter Kidder; organ	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 About Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Rounder	Farm and Home News
9:15 Jean Abbey	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Rounder	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Western High School	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Girls' Glee Club	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Central City; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Waiter, comment
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Don Artiste," pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	National Farm and Home Hour	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"		"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	"The Happy Gang"	Ruth Nigey, songs
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	L'ana's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	L'ana's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Organ recital; Alice	Our Quartet, songs	"Home on the Range"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary, contralto	"Marimba Melodies"	'Classical Album'
2:30 Christmas Carols: Syracuse schools	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sylvia Cyde; Emile Renan; Freudberg's Or.	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
2:45	Hymns of All Churches	"The Girl From Maine"		
3:00 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Rich's Music	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Columbia Concert Orchestra	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	Pepper Young's Family	"Cat and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 Four Clubmen	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Roger Coleman, songs
4:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Carol program	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's Program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Armchair Quartet	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Serenade
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Russian choir	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Gov. F. Murphy, N. H.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	Sons of Union Veterans	Choir, orchestra
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Interesting Neighbors:	Valley Hour: Connecticut Yankees; Richard	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Choir, orchestra
8:15 Jack Miller's Orchestra; Ted Straeter Choir	informal interviews			Legion speaker
8:30	Whispering Voice Choir	Bartholmeos; Herbert	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	Rakov's Orchestra	Mundin in 'The Light'	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Robert Taylor; Rita	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting"; "Should Our Neu-	Johnson in dramatic	"Famous First Facts"	"Midweek Forum"
9:45		sketch; variety; orch.	"Famous First Facts"	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 Disabled Veterans'	trality Act Be Repealed or Revised?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Henry	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:15 Christmas Remembrance program; variety	"New England's Town Meeting"	John Scott Trotter's Orchestra; Basil Rathbone, guest	Weber's Orchestra	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:30			George Hamilton's Or.	Holiday program
10:45			George Hamilton's Or.	Holiday program
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Dance orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Dance orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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Canadian Potato, Philippine Sugar Quotas Attained

Quotas for commodities coming into the United States under the trade agreement with Canada, and the Philippine Independence Act, have been practically filled for the year on such items as refined and raw sugar from the Philippines and seed potatoes from Canada.

But, on items like cattle, cream, and lumber, the Canadian quota is far from full and in the case of the Philippines, a large amount of coconut oil and cordage may come in before the limit is reached.

This was disclosed today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston. Both raw and refined sugar from the Philippines, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, were imported to the extent of 99.1 and 98 per cent of the quota, respectively, while the quota for seed potatoes from Canada was 99.4 per cent filled.

On the other hand, cattle from Canada have been imported to the extent of 75 and 77 per cent of the two classifications of the quota and dairy cows 33.2 per cent. Cream from Canada took up only 0.34 per cent of the quota. Fir and hemlock lumber filled 62.4 per cent of the allowable amount in imports from Canada. Coconut oil from the Philippines has accounted for 73 per cent of its quota and cordage 20.4 per cent.

N. H. to Fight U. S. Land Taking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — New Hampshire State officials today carried directly to Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring a threat to "go to law" to prevent the Federal Government from taking land in that State without the State's consent.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy, the State Land Use Board and other State officials have declared publicly during the last two months that State consent is necessary before the United States can acquire land for construction of flood control.

They also have made it plain that they will sue in the courts to prevent the Government from violating the State's rights, if necessary, but today they took this message personally to Secretary Woodring, whose Army engineers are prepared to begin land takings for three dams and reservoirs in the Granite State.

"If consent of the State Land Use Board is not acquired," Capt. James M. Langley, Concord, N. H., publisher and Chairman of the Board warned Mr. Woodring, "we will go to law."

The New Hampshire officials had before them, as they appeared before Secretary Woodring, the example of Vermont, which earlier this week succeeded in forcing Mr. Woodring to acquire State consent to begin flood control work on the Union Village reservoir in Vermont. This dam and reservoir will aid in the Connecticut River valley.

Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you're going away for Christmas . . . the whole family. And you're going to start at the crack of dawn practically, and be gone all day. Maybe you won't even be back by midnight. Taking everybody but Angus, aren't you? Because there isn't going to be much room in the car, what with the presents and all, and anyhow Aunt Ella is one of those people who runs her house like clockwork, and she thinks anything as unpredictable as a dog jumping upon her clean sofa is a bit out of the question. Well then, how are you going to manage feeding him; your neighbors aren't going to be home to do the job this time. All right, while you're figuring it out, we'll tell you. That is if it's worth $7.50 for all this accommodation. You see we mean that you should get yourself one of those Keni-Masters that Stearns Kennel Shop carry. Because they just bring everything right down to a minimum, and see that little Angus gets his chow right on time. Any time you say. The idea being that you put his meal in the pan before leaving in the morning, set the alarm on the clock that's attached to the thing, and run along. Angus, if he's wise, will spend the better part of the day waiting for the hour to pop around when the time comes for the lid to be released . . . so you won't have to worry about how he's occupying his time while you're away. It's the neatest looking gadget, and very compact. Being made of heavy enameled steel, in ivory color; it will of course last for years. And we haven't a doubt but what it'll prove to be most convenient, and allow you more freedom, because you don't have to make arrangements to have friends drop in to feed the dog!

⁂

A Phonograph For Little Ella

And now, just in case the casual way in which little Ella handles and manipulates the family phonograph down in the living room sends the shivers through you . . . how about a little victrola of her very own. For something like $4.95, and that's complete with a little carrying case so she can truck it over to Susie's house any time she likes. It handles a 10-inch record, has a metal diaphragm, and metal tone arm, so you see it'll stand everything it's going to get for months to come. And another thing outside of the fact that it'll save lots of wear and tear on your own music box with all due respect to the writers . . . you won't have to hear "Hi-O Silver" 40 times a day. She can close her door and enjoy it all buy her little own self!

⁂

Clocks Always Acceptable Gift

Clocks always make good gifts . . . especially to yourself. Seriously though, Seth Thomas Clocks all seem to have been designed for some particular room or person in mind. Take their popular new number called the "Capstan," which sells for $9.95. Naturally it won't fit in with a truly formal living room . . . but in a room that's furnished à la Cape Cod, or a room with a rugged air about it; it's perfect. A man would like it on his desk, too. Nautical in appearance, with the case and ship's wheel circles of solid mahogany. The sash and spokes are in bright polished gold color. Personally, we'd like to wake up some fine morning and find the sun shining in and reflecting the gorgeous deep blue color of the Seth Thomas Corona . . . a clever little square timepiece made up of mirror glass with beveled edges. The numerals are of gold plate, and all in all it makes a most unusual looking clock. For only $6.95, too. But perhaps it's a small mantel you're aiming to decorate; in which case you'd probably like the "Delart," because its shape rambles on a bit, and takes up more space. For $9.75. Or the Colonial clock called the "Bennington," which strikes hours and half hours. For $35. Some of the stores around town that feature Seth Thomas clocks are Jordan Marsh's, Smith Patterson's, Stowell's, R. H. White's, Kettell, Blake and Read's (387 Washington Street, opposite Filene's) and Shreve, Crump and Low's.

⁂

A Mechanical Secretary Here

We saw a right cute item at Pray's the other day that you might like to get your husband. Or even yourself. It's a time secretary. That is, it's sort of an engagement book that has a little round watch right in the middle of the pages. Darts shoot out across the page at intervals, dividing your day into so many sections, and you can always glance at the clock and your engagement hour at the same time . . . and know where you ought to be at that particular time; if you aren't already there! Very good looking. For $5. In various colors. Incidentally, Pray's (132 Tremont Street) has a fascinating gift department this year.

⁂

Handsome Items In Costume Jewelry

Again we stress the fact that some of the loveliest of the costume jewelry around town is nestling in C. Crawford Hollidge's jewelry department. As well as copies of diamond brooches in which the stones reflect so much fire and light and have such beautiful settings, that we defy you to tell the difference between them and those that Aunt Emma, with all her millions, flaunts on her chest every time she visits you! And definitely Christmas, what with its vivid greens and pinks and blues and yellows in the faceted stones which form the flowers, are those cluster-bouquet pins that have just come in. If we remember correctly they're around $6.50.

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature)

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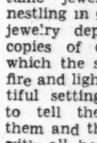

For Christmas give a man Haberdashery and watch him smile!

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Greetings

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Boston Amusements—Incoming Films, Stage Notes, Art

Film Opening Dates Altered To Suit the Holiday Season

New Hardy picture, Sacha Guitry's 'Story of a Cheat,' and vaudeville scheduled for Dec. 25—'Artists and Models Abroad' and 'There Goes My Heart' open Thursday as usual.

Movies of Moment

Keeping track of this week's cinema events is about as simple as trying to remember who gave you what for Christmas— after someone has carefully thrown away the gift tags. Unflinchingly, this department has delved into the situation and emerged with the following clarification of opening dates:

Wednesday: Fine Arts Theater—An all-Disney program of short subjects, running through Saturday.

Thursday: Metropolitan—"Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny; and "Tom Sawyer, Detective," with Donald O'Connor.

Keith Memorial—"There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March and Virginia Bruce; "Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. (Previews of both at 7 and 10 tonight.)

Sunday: Fine Arts—"The Story of a Cheat," with Sacha Guitry.

Loew's State and Orpheum—"Out West with the Hardys," with Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney; "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

Keith-Boston—Five acts of vaudeville; two first-run features, "Little Miss Adventuress," with Edith Fellows, and "Crime Takes a Holiday," with Jack Holt.

A Hardy Annual?

On Christmas day, "Out West with the Hardys," the fifth and latest of the Hardy pictures opens at the Loew's State and Orpheum. Of course, we always have the welcome mat out for the Hardys. But their arrival at this particular time seems a most proper gesture to the season.

According to M-G-M, the series never started out to be a series at all. The success of "Ah, Wilderness!" which had been made from the Eugene O'Neill play, convinced M-G-M that home and hearth provided a movie theme to which audiences quickly responded. So they began looking around for another story in the same vein. In the course of their search, they came upon Aurania Ravenol's "Kidding," which took the celluloid title of "A Family Affair."

Successful though it was, "A Family Affair" still did not suggest a series to the M-G-M head men. But it did lead to the making of "You're Only Young Once," which established most of the Hardy characters—Lewis Stone (Judge Hardy), Mickey Rooney (Andy), Cecilia Parker (Marian Hardy), Fay Holden (Mrs. Hardy), Ann Rutherford (Polly Benedict). With "Judge Hardy's Children" and "Love Finds Andy Hardy," the Hardys became a household word.

There have been occasional slight changes as the series developed. Lionel Barrymore played Judge Hardy in the first picture. His place has since been taken by Lewis Stone, who says he hopes to play the judge for the rest of his career. This would probably suit everyone else just as much as Mr. Stone. Sara Haden has been in and out of the series as Aunt Milly. She is back again in "Out West with the Hardys"—we trust, to stay.

The companion film is "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Lynne Carver and Nat Pendleton.

Buck Benny Rides Again

That bronco-busting, six-shooting buckaroo of the air waves, Jack Benny, has made another film. It is called "Artists and Models Abroad," and it opens tomorrow at the Metropolitan Theater. For the occasion Mr. Benny has put away his popgun to herd a troupe of hoofers stranded in Paris. Joan Bennett, Mary Boland, the Yacht Club Boys, Charley Grapewin, Joyce Compton, and Fritz Feld are among those who have strayed from the reservation. Robin and Rainger have written some ditties for the musical, which was directed by Michael Mitchel Leisen from a story by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse.

The companion film is "Tom Sawyer, Detective," with Donald O'Connor, Billy Cook, Elizabeth Risdon, and Porter Hall. It is based on the Mark Twain story.

'There Goes My Heart'

Fredric March and Virginia Bruce are co-starred in the Keith Memorial's new romantic comedy opening tomorrow after special preview showings at 7 and 10 tonight. Another important item on the program will be the new March of Time, "Refugees—Today and Tomorrow." The second feature is Jane Withers in "Always in Trouble."

"There Goes My Heart," written by Mark Sullivan, is one of those rich-heiress-poor-reporter stories. Patsy Kelly, Alan Mowbray, Nancy Carroll, Eugene Pallette, Etienne Girardot, Claude Gillingwater, and Arthur Lake are in the cast.

Stage Shows Return

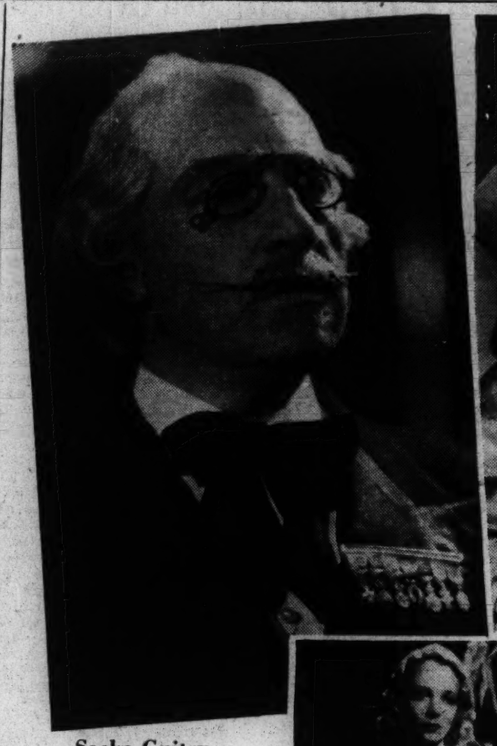
Stage shows return to the Boston Christmas Day after one of the longest absences in many a moon.

The opening program will offer Lillian Carmen, song stylist; Harris and Howell, negro entertainers; Emmett Oldfield, the Six Grays, and Rex Roper and Maisie. There will also be two new films, as announced previously.

Guitry Makes a Film

"The Story of a Cheat," Sacha Guitry's first talkie to be seen in Boston, will open on Christmas Day at the Fine Arts Theater. When this witty French dramatist and playwright made a movie, it was obvious that he would be the whole show. He wrote it, directed it, and acted the principal characters. He delivers the commentary which accompanies the action. "The Story of a Cheat" comes to Boston with high advance praise. Although it is in French, John Erskine has written a series of English dialogue titles.

J. D. B.



Sacha Guitry

Coming to the Fine Arts, Dec. 25, in "The Story of a Cheat."

Virginia Bruce

Due at Keith Memorial tonight in preview of "There Goes My Heart"

Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker

(Top) In "Out West With the Hardys" scheduled for Dec. 25 at State and Orpheum.

Jack Benny

(Below) In "Artists and Models Abroad" expected Thursday at Metropolitan.

News of the Stage

Hepburn and Guild

Katharine Hepburn is to act again for the Theater Guild this season in a new comedy by Philip Barry, "The Philadelphia Story." Rehearsals are to start in a few weeks, and there will be a road engagement before the company goes into New York.

Miss Hepburn appeared in Boston a couple of seasons ago under Guild auspices in a dramatization of "Jane Eyre." Since the Guild still owes its subscribers in Boston a couple of plays it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the preliminary tour will include this town.

"All Yours" Now "Stars"

Dwight Deere Wiman's musical show, which is scheduled to open in Boston on Jan. 16, has had its name changed again. Henceforth it is to be known as "Stars in Your Eyes." It has previously been called "It's All Yours" and "Swing to the Left." The new title seems applicable in that the book is about an amateur producer in Hollywood who finds out how things work.

The new show is being prepared by J. P. McEvoy, Arthur Schwartz, and Dorothy Fields. Among those in the cast will be Jimmy Durante, Ethel Merman, Tamara Toumanova, Mildred Natwick and Richard Carlson. Before coming to Boston the production will have three days for tuning up in New Haven.

Vaudeville Venture

Like styles in dress, fashions in entertainment look backward as much as they do ahead. What vanishes during one generation as outmoded stuff, may return in the next to win new favor. With that thought, perhaps, New York is shortly to see an effort to revive vaudeville. The date, to be exact, will be Dec. 30.

Three shows will be given daily, at 2:30, at 6:30, and at 9 o'clock. The scale of prices will rise as the day progresses. Bills will be changed every two weeks. The first of them will include Molly Picon, Al Trahan, "Fats" Waller, and Eddie Garr. The producer, Kurt Robitschek, at first intended to call the undertaking, "Let's Raise the Curtain." Now he has decided to let it go simply as "Vaudeville Marches On."

'Poppin' Business

Business for "Hellzapoppin" continues so brisk that another matinee performance will be added at the Winter Garden. The house is a sizeable one too. Matinees then will fall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The extra performance will start during the week of Jan. 9.

Way for the D'Oyly Carte

Repetition never seems to dull the lustre of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas for their faithful admirers. Though the D'Oyly Carte engagement in New York is not due to start until Jan. 5 mail orders for seats have been pouring in, and during the first week the clerks checked up some $36,520 of such business. Boston, as has been announced previously, finds a place at the end of the tour—a month starting on April 17.

WPA Productions

Three major productions are scheduled by the Federal Theater to reach the stage in Manhattan this week. They are: Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" in an all-Negro production; a Yiddish adaptation of Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing"; and "Pinocchio."

At Los Angeles, the Federal Theater's all-Negro production of Hall Johnson's "Run Little Chillun," is now in its fifth month. Much of the success of the engagement is attributed to a chorus of 80 voices. At every performance, their singing wins the final mark of approval in the theater—it stops the show.

New Trans-Lux Program

The new program opening at the Trans-Lux Theater Friday will offer the "Newsreel Digest"; M-G-M Historical Mystery "Nostrodamus"; a Fitzpatrick Traveltalk in Technicolor "Madeira, Isle of Romance"; a Mickey Mouse color cartoon "The Whalers"; customs of the Navajo Indians in Technicolor, and others.

'Barter Theater' Declares Dividend

Bob Porterfield, whose "Barter Theatre" in Virginia is nationally known, reported that the last season of activity in Abingdon, Va., ended with $4.30 ahead, and two barrels of jelly.

During the first period of the depression, it was Mr. Porterfield's idea that taking the actors in New York who were unfed to the farmers in Virginia who were overstocked with provisions, he could accomplish a valuable service. The venture soon turned into a permanent institution.

The plan started by exchanging stage entertainment for farm produce exclusively, but in recent years optional payment in kind has been held preferable. The charge is now 40 cents a head, or the equivalent in turnips, carrots, or hams. The payment of royalties to playwrights languished during the first years but last season every playwright whose work was used received a baked Virginia ham. Some of the playwrights thus rewarded were Robert E. Sherwood, Noel Coward, and Maxwell Anderson.

Plays given this year included: "Pennywise," "High Tor," "Idiot's Delight," and "Tonight At 8:30," as well as "Everywhere I Roam," soon to be tried out on Broadway.

Playing within a radius of 150 miles of Abingdon, the "Barter Players" reached Roanoke, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Kingsport, and Johnson City, Tenn., and into Bluefield, W. Va. Next year they hope to play more towns in Kentucky.

The two barrels of jelly were sent to the Stage Relief Fund.

Christmas Concert

The Africaine Singers and the Gideon Ensemble will combine for a concert at the Fine Arts Theater on Friday at midnight. The singing will be directed by Henry Gideon. The program will include unfamiliar Christmas music.

Holiday Theme for Radio

The holiday theme marks much of the radio entertainment during the next few days. Some examples are listed among the following network headliners:

Tonight

Adolphe Menjou and Frances Dee, Star Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., in "Chanson de Noel," a story of an American ivory trader and his wife and their holiday in the Belgian Congo.

Mrs. L. S. Horner, who has some of the earliest holiday greeting cards printed in America, talks on Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

"Jingle Bells Shall Not Ring Tonight," Fred Allen's holiday drama, to be given annual hearing in "Town Hall Tonight," NBC-Red to WNAC, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Ethel Barrymore to be heard in special holiday drama written by Charles Tazewell, in Kate Smith's hour, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Lazar's Concerto Grosso, No. 1, Op. 17; Debussy's "Children's Suite," offered by Alfred Wallenstein in "Sinfonietta" concert, Mutual to WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Arch Oboler's holiday story, "Bread on the Waters," in Columbia Workshop drama period, CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.

Basil Rathbone to read holiday poems, Benita Hume to compare Hollywood and Van Buren holiday celebrations with Bob Burns, in Bing Crosby's hour, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m.

Toymakers to be interviewed in "Americans at Work" period, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Friday

Orson Welles to play Scrooge in annual production of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" on Columbia network, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

(N. B.—Production will keep Lionel Barrymore in Hollywood. He has previously played Scrooge in this period.)

A. D. H.

Quabbin Caught in Pastels

By Dorothy Adlow

As American artists choose more and more to portray the native scene, we become aware of the distinctive character of our environment. Some painters have such an emphatic personal style that they translate every theme that comes to hand in terms of their extravagant methods. Others however assume a passive role, depicting what they see as authentically and dispassionately as possible. New England, portrayed by the latter provides a wealth of good material, which handled with appropriate modesty and accuracy, is a delight to the eye. In this class of artists belongs Olive Shaw Molt whose pastels are to be seen in the art gallery of the Boston City Club.

About half of Mrs. Molt's pictures treat scenes of the village of Quabbin, known later as Greenwich. The artist through careful observation has made a notable pictorial record of early structures. She has a feeling for architectural form, and a special sentiment about Colonial building which she imparts to these small pictures. There are pastels of "Pomeroy House," which once served as the parsonage of the village of Quabbin. There is the "Town House of Prescott" which has been re-erected as a private library in Petersham, Mass. Included are an eighteenth century farmhouse, Swift River at flood time, the Common at Greenwich Plains, the "Gunpowder Pool," Petersham, the Robert Field House, a covered bridge. All the little portrayals have been drawn so authentically that their author has caught the very feeling of this locality.

There are themes other than those which refer to Quabbin. Mrs. Molt has portrayed some views of the dunes at East Orleans, a "November Morning" in Waverly. There is a fine garden scene in Belchertown. One of the outstanding pastels is "A Winter Countryside, Leverett Village, Massachusetts." New Englanders will be filled with a pleasant nostalgia while visiting this delightful display at the City Club.

Frank C. Kirk

In the new gallery of the Boston Art Club, there is on exhibition through December oil paintings by Frank C. Kirk. Though not a Bostonian, the artist is well-known and well received hereabouts.

Never has this gallery seemed so full to overflowing as it does in the current display. Mr. Kirk seems an indefatigable worker, lavishing his talents upon portraits and landscapes and still-lifes, varying his technical approach. For the most part he paints in a naturalistic manner, working over surfaces for as complete a sense of textural realization as possible. It does not seem difficult for him to achieve the gleaming surfaces of silks and satins, the lustre of highly polished metals, the peculiar density of trees and edifices. His brush served him almost too easily, and he moves with no strain.

In our midst we have artists who spend all their time working in the landscape manner of Mr. Kirk. But that is only a small part of his activity, for at will he can turn to a complex still-life impeccably painted in all its surface character; or, he may choose to do a portrait of a Negro woman, her hair bound in a bandanna, a silk shawl draped over her shoulders, jewels, silks, colors enriching her exotic presence.

We find Mr. Kirk at his best in such scenes as "A Bit of Old Moscow" in which he has imparted to the canvas a dual sense of splendor of the old, and poverty of the new; there is a feeling of the wintry atmosphere of the Russian capital which is not always sustained in other landscapes by the same artist.

As we look about the gallery in undiminished bewilderment at the facility of Mr. Kirk, we wonder a little if there are not some subjects which he prefers to others, and in which he can dedicate himself to more searching, more penetrating pictorial meaning. The layman will, no doubt, respond to his metals and fabrics, and the opulence of details, but the painter and the critic will ask for something beyond these margins.

Shorts and Trailers

Without a Song

Gladys Swarthout won't sing a note in her new picture, "Ambush." Heretofore, the opera singer has been engaged only in productions dominated by music. In "Ambush," Miss Swarthout enacts an office secretary kidnaped by bank robbers. Says Miss Swarthout: "This is the first picture role I ever played that I really believed in."

Cooper Back at Work

After a New York sojourn, Gary Cooper is back in Hollywood to start work on his latest picture, "The Last Frontier." Andrea Leeds will be leading lady. Henry Hathaway is to occupy the director's chair, working from a screen play by Sidney Howard and Howard Estabrook. Samuel Goldwyn is the producer.

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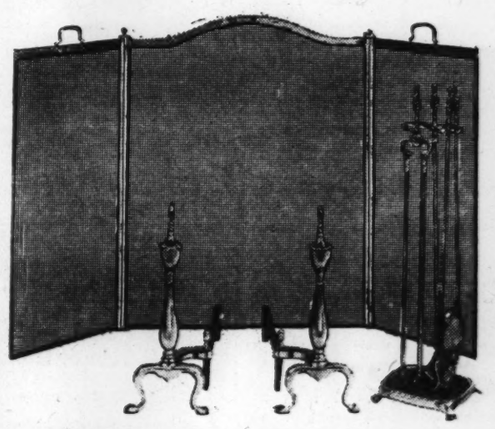

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RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:50. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10. Extra Holiday Mats., Mon., Dec. 26; Mon., Jan. 2

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-6250
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10. Special Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
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A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
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No One Seated During First Scene
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Bruins Win Seventh Straight—Twelve-Week Tour for Cue Experts—Stead

Americans Beaten, 3 to 0 As Rangers Whip Red Wings

National Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Boston	12	2	1	44	15	25
Rangers	9	4	1	39	30	19
Americans	7	6	3	37	45	17
Chicago	7	7	2	38	37	16
Toronto	5	7	3	30	38	13
Detroit	4	11	1	30	46	9
Canadiens	4	11	1	34	51	9

Results Dec. 20

Boston 3, Americans 0.
Rangers 6, Detroit 2.

They can accuse the Boston Bruins of playing defensive hockey from now until the Stanley Cup rests in the local executive office if they wish, but to bring that Cup to these parts the Bruins had better continue to play the game they know best. Last night they defeated the New York Americans at the Boston Garden, 3 to 0, before some 11,000 fans and displayed smart hockey. In New York, the Rangers took second place by "streamlining" the Detroit Red Wings into submission, 6 to 2.

Remarkable Record

After the Bruin-American game Manager Red Dutton and the players screeched because the locals played defensive hockey. In the sense of protecting Frank Brimsek, rookie goalie, the screeching was partly true. It was the third-straight shutout for Brimsek and his sixth in eight games besides being his seventh-straight triumph. A truly remarkable record in present day hockey.

The only radical changes in the so-called defensive style of play by the Burins are the partial abandonment of the old power play (invented by Art Ross) and limited sorties up the ice by the defensemen. Had the Bruins played against Toronto in the play-offs last year as they did last night, the Stanley Cup might have been in Boston today.

Every so often during the game the defensemen would make a rush for the attack and almost immediately Manager Ross would spin his right arm in wind-mill gyrations for them to return to their posts. At that all three Boston goals were made by defensemen, Jack Crawford, Flash Hollett, and Eddie Shore.

Not Pressed Until Third

Crawford picked up a pass from Pettinger and sped down Sorrell's unguarded wing to beat Robertson at 12:13 of the first period. Hollett took his pass from Weiland at 3:05 of the third period and Shore finished off a play with Weiland at 13:24. Americans tried to equalize but did not give Brimsek a hard save until the third period.

There was a manager in New York last night who would have been happy to adopt and carry out the so-called Bruin defense tactics and his name is Jack Adams. The Detroit Wings were snowed under by the Rangers and while they have the tried and true veteran, Tiny Thompson, in the nets, the defense is porous and the sale of Bucko McDonald to Toronto has not helped.

As has happened in the past Lester Patrick brought up a rookie, George Allen, from the Philadelphia Ramblers to fill in for the injured Lynn Patrick and said rookie scored two of the six goals. Allen's debut and scores go down as a credit to the Lester Patrick system of bringing along his players by the "farm" system. W. M.

White, Leemans Share Spotlight In Pro Grid Play

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—A rookie and a veteran shared 1938 football honors today as champions in the National Professional League's prized departments of play—ground-gaining and forward passing.

Byron (Whizzer) White of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who received $15,000 for his first and probably only season in the cash-for-carry trade, piled up 567 yards in 152 attempts. The former University of Colorado all-America, only first-year man to lead in any division of play this year, beat out Tuffy Leemans of the New York Giants, who rang up 463 yards in 121 tries.

The veteran Ed Danowski, aerial ace of the Giants, set a new league record with 70 completions in 129 passes for a 54.2 percentage and displaced Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskins. His new record boosted his lifetime mark from 48.3 per cent to 49.8, on 255 completions in 512 attempts over five years. Baugh was second with 63 of 128 complete for 49.2 per cent and Ace Parker of the Brooklyn Dodgers third with 63 of 148 for 42.5.

The 865 yards the Dodgers gained on Parker's passes was high for the year, while the biggest gain on a single pass play was 96 yards on a pitch from Dougal Russell of the Chicago Cardinals to Gaynell Tinsley, topping the record set last year by Pat Coffee and Tinsley, by three yards.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Carroll 56, Milwaukee Teachers 26.
Johns Hopkins 52, Towson (Md.) T. 30.
Penn 27, Friends University, Wichita, Kan., 23.
Wabash 46, Tarkio (Missouri) 29.
Franklin 43, Indiana State 36.
Wisconsin 27, Xavier 26.
Seton Hall 50, American U. 33.
Wittenberg 46, Loyola (Baltimore) 43.
Harvard 40, Wesleyan 35.
Central Normal 40, Manchester 34.
Western Reserve 54, Dartmouth 43.
McGill U. 56, Union 44.
Wyoming 42, Missouri 38.
Arkansas 39, Oklahoma 31.
Kansas 52, Southern Methodist 45.
Lasalle 31, Millersville (Pa.) T. 30.
St. Joseph's 40, St. Mary's (Minn.) 39.
Brigham Young 54, Montana 47.
Oregon 74, Miami (Ohio) 38.
New Mexico State 63, Tulane 45.
California 45, St. Mary's 33.
Panzer 43, New York University 29.
Stanford 33, Idaho 28.

Sooners' Star —By Pap'

ROLAND
YOUNG
—ALL-AMERICA END ON THE OKLAHOMA ELEVEN WHICH MEETS TENNESSEE IN THE ORANGE BOWL
A FINE PASS CATCHER, HIS SPECIALTY IS RUINING OPPONENTS' PASSING GAMES
MIND IF I WATCH?
TOM STIDHAM
—THE SOONERS' HEAD COACH
YOUNG IS LIKELY TO BE THE FIFTH MAN IN TENNESSEE'S BACKFIELD AT MIAMI
DAR

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Washington Has Four Veterans on Cage Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson this year entering his nineteenth season of University of Washington basketball has a record of 260 wins out of 352 games with other college basketball squads. The record includes 11 Northern Division championships and two Pacific Coast titles.

Although sprinkled heavily with returning letter-winners, Washington's varsity is rated no better than third place in pre-season conference forecast. But the conference will nevertheless find Washington a strong candidate for conference honors. This year's varsity balances favorably with the 1936 Husky team.

Washington's lineup for 1939 Capt. George Ziegenfuss, fast-checking guard and one of the best in the Northwest; Pat Dorsey, a second guard who only gives the nod to Ziegenfuss when it comes to under-the-basket shooting; Dick Voelker, driving center, who is at his best in the last few minutes of a hard battle; Roy Williamson, forward and "impossible-shot" artist, although the only one of these four who is not a two-year letterman. Williamson got his big "W" last year when he won his way to a berth on the regulars along with Ziegenfuss, Dorsey and Voelker. The only loss from last season's Washington regular varsity is Ross Werner, forward and captain.

Competing for this fifth post on this season's Husky quintet are: Harry Dockhart, short forward, who is apt at ball-hawking and a one-handed shot. He played nearly as many minutes of game time last season as his four teammates in all of Washington's 20-game Conference schedule. Three taller men whom Lockhart must dispell from the consideration are Bill McDonald, letterman and 6ft. 3in., center; Hal Schlicting, reserve of last year and tallest man on the squad; and Jack Voelker, brother of Dick and although a soph is an experienced player.

An outstanding feature of the Washington varsity is the Voelker triplets: Jack, Dick and Bob. They are definitely varsity contenders. Jack and Bob are sophomores competing for varsity posts for the first time while Dick is a two-year letterman senior already assured of his post. Jack plays both guard and center; Dick, center and forward; and Bob, forward and guard. All three will probably see game action at the sametime, which will be confusing to scorers since they are all just over 6ft. 3in., and look alike.

The Washington varsity should stand out during the coming season for its close-checking and defensive ability, although Coach Hec Edmundson's hard-driving and fast-passing offence should do its usual damage to the scoreboard.

Following the Footballers

Rose Bowl

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (AP)—The brilliant punting of Eric Tipton of Duke will be met—and the Trojans hope offset—by the quick-kicking strategy of Southern California when the two elevens clash in Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Tipton's kicking fame is well known to the men of Troy, but maybe the staunch Dukes of North Carolina will find it matched by those bounding boots sent downfield by the Trojan quarterbacks when the downs and the formations apparently call for an orthodox running play off tackle.

Notre Dame learned of one of Coach Howard Jones' favorite maneuvers last Dec. 3. Time and again Mickey Anderson or Oliver Day set the Irish deep in their own backyard by these lightning-like thrusts, which ranged from 38 to nearly 60 yards.

Ohio State and some other Trojan foes found out about these quick kicks, but in the battle with Notre Dame they were the most outstanding.

Southern California's season's punting average is 36.3 yards. But Lansdell and Company have run back punts 650 yards while Duke's total is 390 yards.

The quick kick and fleet safety men may match the punts of Eric the Red.

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 21 (AP)—Duke University and Durham joined in a noisy send-off late yesterday for Duke University's football squad that meets Southern California Jan. 2 in the Tournament of Roses game at Pasadena, Calif.

The special train, which reaches Pasadena Saturday morning, carried 34 players of the unscored-on Blue Devils, five coaches, University officials, sports writers and fans.

Head Coach Wallace Wade, starting his fifth trip to the Rose Bowl, sent his huskies through a final heavy defensive drill just before the departure. Emphasis was placed upon getting tacklers down under the long punts sent up by Halfback Eric Tipton.

Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 21 (AP)—The unbeaten Texas Tech Red Raiders will come to town today in flaming red jerseys, mount a hook and ladder fire truck and breeze down Dallas' downtown canyons midst a shower of cotton.

West Texas—excluding the steers and sheep—will follow on Jan. 2 when the Red Raiders, pride of the plains, meet St. Mary's Galloping Gaels in the Cotton Bowl football classic.

St. Mary's, Pacific Coast Powerhouse, will not arrive until Dec. 31.

Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21 (AP)—Reports from the Texas Christian and Carnegie Tech training camps indicated the two squads would be at top strength for their Sugar Bowl football game here Jan. 2.

The Tech Skibos, practicing on the Mississippi Gulf Coast at Bay St. Louis, Miss., went through a light drill yesterday and were pleased to see their No. 1 fullback, 190-pound Jack Lee, working satisfactorily. Lee has been on the sidelines since Nov. 5.

The Horned Frogs reported that Bill Malone, sophomore guard, probably would be unable to play Jan. 2. All other members of the squad were said to be in good shape.

Orange Bowl

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 21 (AP)—While the Tennessee and Oklahoma teams brushed up on their football on home fields yesterday, Miami made preparations to accommodate more cash customers at the Orange Bowl game here Jan. 2.

The Recreation Board here announced less than 700 regular seats in the 24,000 capacity stadium remained unsold, and said $7,000 had been appropriated to exect 5,000 additional temporary seats.

From Knoxville came word Tennessee was concentrating on passing while at Norman, Oklahoma was reported taking only light workouts, pending arrival here Dec. 25.

South Australia Wins at Cricket

ADELAIDE, Dec. 21 (CP)—A second-innings collapse by New South Wales gave South Australia victory by an innings and 55 runs in their Sheffield cricket match concluded yesterday. In reply to South Australia's record score of 600 for eight wickets, declared, the visiting team was dismissed for total of 390 and 155.

A. G. Chipperfield, New South Wales all-rounder, added only six runs to his overnight first-innings score of 149. He batted nearly five hours, hitting 19 fours.

At Melbourne Victoria defeated Queensland in a close game by three wickets. The Queenslanders made 184 and 510 for five, declared, the home team compiling 376 and 322 for seven wickets.

T. Allen hit up 136 in a dashing innings for the visitors. He gave a flawless display and obtained 18 fours in three hours at the wickets.

Scholastic Hockey

St. Paul's School 3, Yale freshmen 2.

Billiard Group Plans Tourney In Ten Cities

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Three-cushion billiards gained a new "angle" yesterday as the National Billiards Association drafted plans for a nationwide world's championship tournament to be played in 10 different cities.

Previously, championships of the scientific, angular game have been determined through a week or so of play in one city. Confident of reaching more fans and increasing spectator interest in the widely played sport, the Billiards Association will sponsor a tournament which will open early next month and run 12 weeks.

Several of the game's greatest stars will be included in the field of 10 players. The eligible list of cue experts contains such names as Welker Cochran of San Francisco, winner of the last world's tourney, held here in 1937; Johnny Layton, the pink-cheeked veteran who has held the title 11 times; Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., one of the brighter lights among younger players; Charles McCourt of Cleveland; Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., Allen Hall, Chicago, Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia and Tiff Denton of Kansas City.

C. A. Storer, Secretary of the National Billiards Association, will direct the tournament. While no definite date for the start of play has been determined, he said preliminary plans call for a total of about 180 games, with each player playing four games with every other competitor.

"We expect to have each contestant playing 36 games in the city he represents," Storer said, "with perhaps five games a week going on in each city after the tourney gets under way. There are thousands of three-cushion fans who never have had the chance to watch top-flight stars, and they'll have that opportunity with the tournament played in 10 centers."

Storer said prize money would total $12,000, and that eight cities have been selected as playing sites, with two others to be named soon. Billiard academies in these cities already have been signed: Kansas City, Chicago, Kenosha, Wis.; Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y.

This Fall Best In Cyclone History For Star Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Never before has an Iowa State College football team fared so well in the barrage of all-star teams as this fall. Heading the list is Guard Ed Bock, who was named on all but a few of the all-America teams, won all-Big Six honors for the third time and was selected on the all-Midwest eleven.

Everett Kischer, selected on the NEA third all-America, was unanimous all-Big Six choice at quarterback. Four Cyclones were on the all-America honor roll.

Bock, Kischer, Chuck Hellerman, end, and Clyde Shugart, tackle, won places on a composite all-Big Six team picked by adding the votes from eight different selections. Gordon Reupke, fullback, drafted by the Cleveland Rams professional team, made the second conference team.

Others on the first all-Big Six team picked by Omaha, Des Moines, Oklahoma City and Kansas City newspapers, major press services and college sports editors of the conference colleges were: Young, Oklahoma, end; Duggan, Oklahoma, tackle; Anderson, Kansas, guard; Brock, Nebraska, center; Crowder and McCullough, Oklahoma; Christman, Missouri, backs.

Hellerman and Bock, chosen to play with the West team at San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 2, are the first Iowa State gridders to be selected for the annual all-star charity game on the coast.

Reidar Anderson To Tour America

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Reidar Anderson of Norway, who looked like a sure Olympic champion at ski jumping in 1932 but did not even get a chance to compete, has returned to demonstrate his ability to American winter sports fans. He was injured in practice for the 1932 Olympics after setting a record of 237 feet for the Lake Placid jump. He has jumped nearly 340 feet at Planica, Yugoslavia.

Anderson arrived yesterday and after a brief tuning-up period at Lake Placid will take off on a transcontinental tour, ending with a competition to be held at San Francisco, Feb. 18-19.

Seven Competitions For Iowa Gymnasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—When the University of Iowa's gymnastic team finishes its 1939 Big Ten dual meet schedule, it will have a nearly perfect idea of its comparison with other conference squads.

For the Hawkeyes will meet Minnesota, the Big Ten's defending champion, and Illinois twice each, and will take on Chicago once. Only four universities support gymnastic teams.

Iowa won the title in 1937, but dropped to fourth last year. Coach Albert Baumgartner expects his 1939 team, headed by Adam Vogel, an all-around performer, to be stronger than last year's squad. The complete schedule:

Feb. 4—Nebraska at Lincoln; 13—Minnesota; 18—Illinois at Urbana; 25—Chicago at Chicago; 27—Illinois.
March 4—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 11—Conference championships at Urbana, Ill.

College Hockey

Boston University 6, Harvard 2.
McGill University 5, Southern California 2.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Restoring Prestige to 'Battle of the Blues'

LONDON—The 1938 Inter-Varsity Soccer Match, won by Cambridge at a score of 5 goals to 3, produced a spectacular upset of form. In fact it provided a spectacular upset of quite a number of forms during a "Battle of the Blues" that held more interest than usual. For several reasons, not the least of which was that, for the first time, the match was held on a ground belonging to an amateur club. Moreover, it took place on a Saturday, instead of in mid-week, as has been customary.

These departures from precedent were abundantly justified by the arrival upon the scene of 8,000 spectators—about three times the number that has been turning up in recent years to see the match on a professional ground. Ever since the World War the Inter-Varsity Soccer Match has been declining in its appeal as a spectacle. Thereby furnishing a strong contrast to the annual Oxford-Cambridge Rugger Game, which is so popular that it draws to Twickenham upwards of 50,000 spectators in mid-week and ranks absolutely as one of the great sporting occurrences of the year.

More in the Limelight

Now while Rugger—essentially an amateur proposition, as played under Rugby Union laws—has been commanding more and more of the limelight as a public entertainment, amateur Soccer has been commanding less and less. Owing to the great growth of the professional side of that game. The Soccer amateur in short, has been put in the shade. And with him has gone the Inter-Varsity Soccer Match. It had indeed become quite a saddening experience for any devotee of amateur Soccer to go along to, say, the Arsenal Stadium at Highbury and there see the Inter-Varsity Match played before a handful of spectators, lost in the vastness of the professional setting.

So the decision was taken to stage this year's encounter on the ground of Dulwich Hamlet, a famous London amateur side. This attempt to restore prestige to the fixture was a pronounced success. As I have said, a much larger crowd assembled to watch, it was not dwarfed by a big, empty-looking arena, and it had every excuse for being extremely enthusiastic and vociferous. Which it was.

On the field the rival Blues did justice to the occasion. A good deal of the time they played clever football, and some of the time they played the sort of Soccer that one sees all too seldom in these sophisticated footballing days—simple, direct stuff with reliance placed upon speed and weight. The referee interpreted the rules in conformity with the atmosphere and tradition of the Inter-Varsity game. That is to say, he allowed the players to pile into one another with a vim and gusto that would never be permitted in professional League play. Often they were disposed to forget about the ball and just get on with the game.

Crowd Entertained

Rough play there was in plenty—hefty shoulder-charging that sent men crashing to the turf quite in the fashion of football's heroic age—but needless to say there was not the slightest trace of malice in any of it, and the crowd was greatly entertained by the robust exhibition. Especially in the closing stages when Oxford was striving ever so gallantly but unavailingly to reduce a lead of three goals that Cambridge had opened out after a surprisingly good start.

Right from the kick-off the prophets found themselves at a loss. For they had been unanimous, before the game, in declaring Oxford to be far the superior side. The Dark Blues' performances and eve-of-match form appeared certainly to justify such a forecast, but, in full accord with the tradition that the only certainty about an Inter-Varsity game is its uncertainty, Cambridge proved to be conclusively superior in every phase of play.

Light Blues Score Early

The Oxonians looked full of potentialities some of the while, but they never realized them. Cambridge saw to that. The Light Blues went off with a bang—they scored in the opening minute—and thereafter they kept banging away incessantly. Full of fire and energy. Their positional play was so superior to Oxford's that often it looked as if they had about five more men on the field than the enemy had.

I think you might say that the match was won and lost in the very first minute, when the Cantabs burst clean through the Oxford defense and scored that goal. The thrust put the Dark Blues off their balance. And before they got on it again about half an hour later the goal tally against them had been booted up to three.

Then the Oxford men rallied. Good and hard. By half time they had reduced their deficit of goals to one, and soon after the interval they drew level at three all. Could they swing this astonishing game in their favor after all? That was the question. And the answer came in the form of two brisk goals by Cambridge. Oxford had no effective answer to that. Their great recovery had taken all the steam out of them, and though they attacked gallantly toward the end, they never looked really likely to score.

Excellent Line

The explanation of the Cantabs' victory lies to a great extent in the superiority of their half-back line. It was excellent, both in defense and in helping the forwards to attack. And the Light Blue forwards were very good too—far better than anyone expected them to be. It follows of course that the Oxford eleven were accounted to be disappointing. Chiefly because their half-backs never seemed to get a real group on the opposition. The Oxonian forwards were good individually, but, as a line, they were all too frequently not one.

This admirable match was the sixty-first soccer game between the two Varsities and Cambridge's success brought the record of victories up to 26 each. The 1938 game marks the start of a new chapter in the story of a "classic" in British sport, and it reveals that, despite the general decline in amateur play the Varsities are still able to put into the field Association footballers with a genuine flair for the game.

I have stressed the vigor of the exchanges in this fixture, but I would not have you infer from this that the Inter-Varsity match was all brawn-work and no brain-work. Worth-while Soccer is never that, for

As Our Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"Soccer tactics demand that you should use your head."

Los Angeles Open Golf Tournament Has Record Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Most of the "big name" golfers of America will play Jan. 6-7-8-9 in the Fourteenth Annual Los Angeles Open Golf Tournament during the southland's Sport Fiesta.

Pacific Coast tournaments this season will gross about $25,000 purse money, Clifford Rawson, Secretary-Manager of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, says. The "gate" for the Los Angeles Open, to be played over the Wilson and Harding courses in Griffith Municipal Park, is expected to total $8,000.

Sam Snead of White Sulphur, W. Va., is among the incoming contingent of top-ranking professional golfers that will swell the entry list to a record breaking 250. Snead, leading money-winner of the year, has won both Bing Crosby Invitationals at Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

Winner of 55 major titles in 25 years of competition, Walter Hagen has notified the Professional Golfers' Association of America he will play in Los Angeles.

Other golfers who will follow "Golf's Golden Trail" through California and play in the Los Angeles Open include:

Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., who won the tournament last season; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.; Horton Smith, Chicago; Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass.; Ralph Guldahl and Byron Nelson of Madison, N. J.; Lawson Little, San Francisco; Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.; Dick Metz, Chicago; Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio; E. J. Harrison, Chicago; William Goggin, San Bruno, Calif.; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.; Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas; Densmore Shute, and Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 20

National League

Boston 3, New York Americans 0.
New York Rangers 6, Detroit 2.

International-American League

Hershey 3, Springfield 1.

American Association

St. Paul 4, Kansas City 1.
Tulsa 7, Wichita 3.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
(No games scheduled)

International-American League

Providence at New Haven.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Springfield at Pittsburgh.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at Wichita.

Nelson Joins R. P. I. Staff

TROY, N. Y., Dec 21 (AP)—Walter J. Nelson, for the past three years a coach at Union College, Schenectady, accepted yesterday an appointment to the physical education staff of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institue here.

The announcement was made by Prof. Harry A. Van Belsor, head of the physical education department, who said Nelson would assume his new duties March 1. He is expected to be a football line coach and supervise freshmen basketball and baseball, Professor Van Belsor said.

Nelson, a graduate of Middlebury (Vt.) College, was football line coach and hockey and baseball mentor at Union.

Toronto Hockey Tour

TORONTO, Dec. 21 (CP)—Itinerary of the University of Toronto senior hockey team's Christmas-holiday tour, which will take the Blues from coast to coast, was announced yesterday. Opening today at Spokane, Wash., it will end Jan. 9 at Hanover, N. H.

The schedule follows:

Dec. 21, Gonzaga University at Spokane; Dec. 22, University of British Columbia at Vancouver; Dec. 23, New Westminster at New Westminster; Dec. 28 and 28, Loyola at Los Angeles.
Jan. 2, McGill University at Rye, N. Y.; Jan. 3, St. Nicholas Club at Brooklyn; Jan. 4, University of Montreal at Rye, N. Y.; Jan. 5, Boston Olympics at Boston; Jan. 7, Harvard at Boston; Jan. 9, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.

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Manager Ross Bringing Back Type of Game That Made Money—Crimson Stunned

Brimsek Enters Field of Stars Under Old Play

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether intentional or not, and I think it is, Art Ross, manager of the Bruins, is bringing back the type of hockey that made the game wealthy. He is accused of playing defensive hockey, and while he vehemently denies the accusation, he is giving the Boston public the game they once stormed the Garden in such droves as to net the club $250,000 in one esason.

If the Bruins really have gone back to that game—with modern interpretations, of course—I believe the other teams will follow. It is the logical solution of a great game that is losing its greatest appeal to a barrage of ideas in the form of systems, rules, and theories. Ross is bringing back the hockey hero and one hero is worth a dozen of the other attractions.

Proof of the pudding is in the eating and the two games played last night hit the telling spot—the pocketbook. The highly publicized New York Rangers, managed by the famous Lester Patrick and riding along on a new system called streamline hockey, drew only 8,000 fans. In Boston the Bruins drew over 10,000 fans on the strength of a sensational goalie, Frankie Brimsek, and the hockey idol, Eddie Shore.

Protected Thompson

Back in 1928 the Bruins signed on Tiny Thompson to tend goal. As an unknown rookie, Manager Ross presented him with a defense that meant as much to Thompson as Gibraltar to England. Eddie Shore, Fred Hitchman and George Owen were as good as a billboard in front of the new netminder. On the forward line he had such backcheckers as Cooney Weiland and Perk Galbraith. It made Thompson, won games, and featured Shore and a forward line of Weiland, Clapper and Gainor.

There is no system in hockey that cannot be fathomed and all systems are no more than frilled adaptations of someone else's idea. On the other hand, a human being who pays money to attend hockey games is much more interested in picking out a player or players to rave about or rave at. And by and large, more people will pay attention and money to see Eddie Shore or a sensational rookie like Brimsek than they will to see any system that can be devised.

Unfortunately, those who control hockey are modern Shylocks. They never have been able to make enough money out of the game and always resort to frantic and radical plans to re-interest the hockey fan. The game itself is good enough to be a "natural" and let the present-day managers drop their fancy theories and go back to developing some great players and the money will roll in again.

No Developing

You can count the really great hockey players of the National League on your 10 fingers and be lenient in rating. It is not that the modern players could not be great, it is that the modern system does not lend itself to players developing into more than speed merchants and so many puppets. There isn't a team in the league with as many names easily called to mind as the Bruins with Shore, Weiland and Clapper—and they are all veterans, too!

Of the two games used for comparison, Detroit at New York Rangers, and Americans at Boston, individuals stood out. In Boston Eddie Shore, Cooney Weiland and the rookie goalie, Frankie Brimsek, dominated the play and the headlines. In New York comment featured Tiny Thompson, former Bruin and now Detroit netminder, because he received so little protection, losing 6-2, and a rookie Ranger forward, George Allen, because he scored two goals.

Outdrew Streamliners

It is Christmas week and the Bruins were playing after a six-day show of Sonja Henie, the Norwegian skater and movie star who had packed the Garden and took a gross of nearly $150,000—yet the Bruins drew over 10,000. In New York—where anything goes—streamline hockey drew under 9,000. Even the New York newspapers featured the attempt of Americans to score on the Bruin rookie goalie in Boston rather than the game in town between the "Patrick Streamliners" and Detroit.

In the final analysis I believe the hockey fan will pay more often to see the Brimseks, Shores, Clappers and Weilands than they will to see any power play or streamline system ever concocted. It will prove itself in time and I am inclined to believe Art Ross, in giving young Brimsek enough protection to become a sensational goalie, will supply the answer, and probably win the Stanley Cup.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brimsek now has gone 195m. 15s. on his new shutout string . . . Manager Red Dutton of Amerks really wanted to score and the New York papers featured his promise to do so . . . He used five forwards the last 12 minutes of the game . . . When Sands went out of the game injured, Hollett played right wing and the defenseman wound up playing center in place of the injured Milt Schmidt.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sands had a cut ear and was stunned, but will play Sunday; Schmidt had a cut ankle and will have to rest, but hopes to be ready . . . Rangers come here Sunday night and Patrick promised dire threats of defensive hockey . . . Weiland played one of his best games of hockey against Amerks, filling in for both Bill Cowley and Milt Schmidt . . . He was followed closely by Gordie Pettinger, who hounded the puck at all times.

♪ ♪ ♪

Referee Campbell completed the best job of officiating on Boston ice this season . . . He called an interference penalty on Tommy Anderson, who blocked the path of Weiland's attempt to check the puck carrier . . . Dutton tried every combination to score, and during one of the five-forward teams he had 7-8-9-10-11 on the ice . . . Art Jackson is flying for the Amerks and would look good back in a Bruin uniform.

News Shots From Sport 'Reel'

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left—Scene in Sonja Henie's Hollywood Ice Revue. Upper—Max Kraus, coming Harvard breaststroke swimming star. Lower center, left to right—Elden Auker, new Red Sox pitcher from Detroit, and Al Todd, recently acquired catcher from Pittsburgh for the Bees. Right—Skiers throwing clouds of snow near Davos in the Swiss Alps.

B. U. Alert, Harvard Ragged In First Local Hockey Upset

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What happened to Harvard?

This question was heard on all sides today as followers of the Crimson varsity hockey fortunes pondered the 6-to-3 defeat handed out at the Arena last night by the Boston University sextet.

At the game no one was particularly worried when B. U. led at the end of the first period 2 to 1. Things looked a little dark, though, when the Terriers worked up their edge to 5 to 2 at the end of the second period.

Goalie Walker Holds

"Wait until the last period," Harvard heads nodded sagely. "Goalie Johnny Walker will fold up like he did in the Princeton and Yale games, and then we will at least tie up the score."

But there was no tying it up and B. U. left the ice with the biggest hockey upset of the still young local hockey season under its belt.

Although several factors enter any explanation of the upset, the basic cause was sloppy playing by Harvard as contrasted with alert hockey by B. U.

Possibly Harvard received too great a build-up in the press during the past two weeks and was in reality not as good as it was said to be. Yet in its showing against the Junior Olympics and the Southern California Trojans, Harvard was good.

Harding Off Game

Considering the fact that the Terriers were overwhelmed by both the Tigers and the Elis and that Harvard and Yale made comparable scores against the Junior O's, the Crimson should have taken B. U. into camp.

When they began to play, however, the Cambridge boys seemed to forget all they learned from Coach Clark Hodder. They are not a team of stars, and when such a team throws away fundamentals, its game rapidly approaches an exhibition of shinny.

Even Capt. Austie Harding, who is one of the most talented players in Eastern college ranks, was off his game. He played hard, but got nowhere. How far he was off is indicated from the two penalties he received—the same number he received in the whole of last year's season.

Carvelli Outstanding

In contrast, the Terriers were on their toes all night. The expected duel between Captain Harding and Capt. Al Carvelli at center on the first lines resolved into an exhibition of spectacular hockey on the part of the latter alone. Easily the outstanding player of the night, Carvelli broke up innumerable Crimson rushes, paced his team's attack, and turned in several gems which brought him two goals and credited him with three assists.

B. U. was aggressive and alert, quick to take advantage of Harvard mistakes. The first line of Paul Conaty, Carvelli, and Joe Conaty brought back memories of last year's great Terrier wave of Gerry Desrosiers, Carvelli, and Albie Woodward. The Carvelli line scored all the goals last night for B. U.

At the defense points, John Elliott and Ray Wilkins played a crashing game and spoiled many Harvard attacks at the blue line. In goal, the inexperienced Johnnie Walker won his spurs.

Coach Vaughan Happy

Never having put on the pads before this year, this year's football captain outdid himself. Harvard tried both shooting from the blue line and carrying the play to the mouth of the cage, but only three goals got by.

Perhaps the Crimson, was too chesty when it entered the game, following its auspicious start under a new coaching regime. If it was, last night was a good time to be deflated instead of later in a regular league game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Waylie Vaughan of B. U. was happy to have won one game from the Big Three. That the victim happened to be his neighbor across the Charles did not make him any less happy.

♪ ♪ ♪

On the basis of the one game he has seen each play, Waylie thinks both Yale and Princeton are ahead of Harvard, with the Elis having the edge on the Tigers.

♪ ♪ ♪

B. U.'s team was excused from practice for the Christmas holidays until Dec. 30, when they meet again at the arena before breakfast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Clark Hodder shook his head after the game, declaring that it appeared he would have to start all over again.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Harvard goalie problem seems to narrow down to Vin Freedley and Dave Mittell, who practically split the time in the Crimson cage. Howard Johnson played for 2m. 17s.—the time of the first B. U. goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

The rival captains scored first for their teams, Harding at 57 seconds and Carvelli as mentioned above. They also received the first penalties of the night, Austie for charging and Carvelli for board checking.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard next meets Princeton in a three-game series Dec. 29-31 at Lake Placid.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Infield Set

Even at this early date, the starting 1939 Red Sox infield is set with Jim Tabor, Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, and Jimmy Foxx—reading from left to right. Tom Carey, one-time Brown, and Boze Berger, currently on the White Sox roster, will be the reserves. Berger's arrival here is delayed while Chicago checks Eric McNair's knee. The trade, if completed, would go McNair for Berger, with no cash involved.

Carey and Berger are modeled along similar lines. Both are reliable defensive men, but weak at the plate. Carey, if his hitting picked up, would be an outstanding infielder. He certainly can smother ground balls and line drives.

Banking on Tabor

One fourth of the new quartet, however, remains untested. Cronin is banking heavily on Tabor, who faces his initial season of regular campaigning. If the Minneapolis rookie, a sensation in the American Association in '38, fails to produce big league ball at third base, the Red Sox skipper will be called upon to do some fast scheming. Neither Carey nor Berger would be 154-game third sackers.

Tabor should make the grade and fill the shoes of Mike Higgins, who will toil at Detroit for Del Baker. Jim's quick development in the minors, and his brief appearances at Fenway Park late last season, suggest a high-class career. The pressure will be on him at Sarasota.

The approaching season will be Joe Cronin's fifth in a Boston uniform, and completes the contract he signed with Tom Yawkey when coming here from Washington in October, 1934.

The position of the skipper is not an enviable one. He finished second to the Yankees in '38, since has made several trades in which he gave up offensive power for pitching, and will be expected to do either as well or better in '39. A tumble in the standing might be disastrous to the managerial earnings of Clark Griffith's son-in-law.

How leaders change on the official batting and pitching lists! In the National League, Bill Lee, Paul Derringer, and Danny MacFayden finished one-two-three on the recently released mound tabulation. In 1937 it was Jim Turner, Cliff Melton, and Dizzy Dean. The year before it was Carl Hubbell, MacFayden and Red Lucas. In 1935 Cy Blanton, Bill Swift and Hal Schumacher were up there.

Ernie Lombardi, Johnny Mize, and Buck McCormick led the 1938 batting list. Joe Medwick, Mize, and Gabby Hartnett dominated in 1937—Paul Waner and Babe Phelps in 1936—Arky Vaughan was at the top in 1935. The coming year will uncover a new crop among the select. Never a dull moment.

Indian Victory Over Ramblers Stays in Book

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Owners and managers of the International-American Hockey League yesterday disposed of a knotty problem when they voted to let stand the disputed 6-to-5 victory of Springfield over the Philadelphia Ramblers at Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

The game, which ended in a 5-to-5 tie at the end of the regular periods, was stopped by Philadelphia's curfew law after 6½ minutes of the overtime period while Springfield was leading, 6 to 5.

The league also decided to retain its present refereeing system, which gives the referee authority to call offside plays if the linesman misses them. In the National Hockey League the referee has no jurisdiction over offsides.

A play-off system was tentatively adopted by the league. It provides for a three-out-of-five game series between the winners of the eastern and western sections and two-out-of-three game series between the second place and third place series will meet in another two-out-of-three game series to provide an opponent for the winner of the first-place tilt. The final tilt will be a three-out-of-five games affair for the championship of the league, represented by the Calder Cup.

At the end of the regular season the winner of the eastern section takes the La Fontaine Cup and the western section winners get the Teddy Oke Cup.

Swedish Wrestlers to Visit U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Sweden's international championship amateur wrestling team will visit this country next March for a series of meets with the outstanding club and college wrestling teams in the United States, according to W. Austin Bishop, secretary of the national wrestling coaches association and a member of the advisory board of the N. C. A. A.

During their stay in this country Bishop, who is coach of the varsity wrestling team at the University of Pennsylvania, expects the visitors to meet an all-Pennsylvania college wrestling team, composed of the outstanding wrestlers in each class.

The visit of the Swedish team, their first to these shores, will be a return one for the visit of the National A. A. U. championship team to the Scandinavian countries last summer. The United States finished a close second in the International championship meet at Stockholm.

Makes Rapid Strides

The increased interest internationally in off-Olympic years is evidenced by the presence in this country of a Japanese team which is returning a visit made by a western United States team to Nippon last summer.

The rapid strides made by amateur wrestling in this country during the past five years is unparalleled in the long history of the sport, according to Bishop. Hundreds of high and prep schools, as a result of student interest, have added wrestling to the athletic curriculum.

As additional evidence of the growth of the mat game in colleges and schools, Bishop expects more than 300 coaches and officials from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maryland to attend a wrestling clinic in the Christian Association Building, at 36th and Locust Streets, on the Pennsylvania campus.

The clinic, the first to be held by the Philadelphia and Suburban Association of wrestling officials, will include demonstrations of advanced wrestling technique, interpretations of college and school wrestling rules and discussions by the coaches and officials.

The Rule Changes

Bishop will conduct the clinic using Pennsylvania's varsity wrestlers to demonstrate the various wrestling holds and to interpret the new rules.

The rule changes, in the opinion of Bishop, were designed to speed up the sport, thus making wrestling more interesting both to contestants and spectators. Aside from the changes in weights in the lower classifications such as 118 to 121, 126 to 128, and 135 to 136, the most important change permits the aggressor in a match to take his opponent to the mat when the latter for any reason moves off the mat on which the match is being held.

This change, according to Bishop, will stress upright wrestling, will increase the importance of takedowns when officials are making decisions; prevent stalling, influence mat wrestling which will make for fewer split period matches and cause more falls.

Bates Loses Fourth Straight

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP)—The basketball team from Bates College last night lost its fourth straight game, bowing before Assumption College of this city 32-27 as the local team opened its home season.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Byron (Whizzer) White, Colorado's all-America halfback, won Rhodes Scholarship.

American Golfers Have Lost Reputations Among British

LONDON (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The reputation of America's amateur golfers declined in England this year despite the victory of Charlie Yates of Atlanta in the British Amateur Championship.

British critics from scholarly Bernard Darwin to Henry Cotton believe 1938 saw the end of the era of great swingers from the United States.

This opinion is based on the play of the American Walker Cup team in the British Amateur Championship at Troon and in the Walker Cup matches at St. Andrews.

Yates won the amateur by defeating Cecil Ewing of Ireland, 3 and 2, but Britain won the Walker Cup for the first time since the competition started in 1922. The score was 7-4.

Nobody over here has anything but praise for Yates' accomplishments at Troon and St. Andrews. He has been credited generally with displaying the greatest putting exhibition in the recent history of British golf.

In 11 rounds of golf at Troon and St. Andrews, he was only one over fours. This record over two of the severest courses along the Scottish coast against wind and rain and on his first attempt in this country must be one of the epics of international golf.

Yates' accomplishment is, in the eyes of British critics, magnified by two other facts: on his way to the amateur title he beat Johnny Fischer—considered over here the finest amateur golfer in the United States—and Hector Thomson, who is generally regarded as the finest swinger in British amateur golf.

But in spite of this liberal personal praise, the critics are disappointed in the ability of the American amateurs as a whole.

They were particularly disappointed in the play of Johnny Goodman, whom they now fear has not enough length to win against the wind of the seaside courses.

Wesleyan Five Loses To Harvard Quintet

Wesleyan lost its first basketball game of the season last night when Harvard ran rings around the tall invaders to win by a score of 40 to 35. The Crimson in reality was better than the score indicates, for it had a 13-point lead before substitutes were inserted in the closing minutes of the game.

Charlie Lutz was high scorer for the night with 13 points, while Sophomore Homer Peabody followed close behind with 12. The victory was Harvard's third in five starts.

Indians Drop Another

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21 (AP)—Dartmouth's touring Indians, Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League champions last season, last night dropped their second decision in as many games to Ohio quintets, losing to Western Reserve University, 43 to 33.

Harvard Places Two Players On All-East Soccer

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 21 (AP)—The East's only two major undefeated soccer teams, Harvard and Penn State, today boasted of two players each on the 1938 all-Eastern elevens selected by the coaches for The Associated Press.

Seven other teams were represented on the first team. They were Army, Princeton, Navy, Swarthmore, Temple, Brown and Haverford.

Penn State, undefeated for the sixth successive year, was represented by Bob Schuler, right fullback who also was named last year, and Gus Biggot, a sophomore forward from Venezuela. Nathaniel Hardenbergh, left fullback, and Bernard Jacobson, halfback, were the Harvard selections. The Nittany Lions also placed two booters on the second team, while the Crimson had one. The teams:

First Team

	Pos.
Adams, Army	G
Schuler, Penn State	R F
Hardenbergh, Harvard	L F
Jacobson, Harvard	R H
Watts, Princeton	C H
Kilpatrick, Navy	L H
White, Swarthmore	O R
Nemchik, Temple	I R
Jackson, Brown	C
Mears, Haverford	I L
Biggot, Penn State	O L

Second Team

	Pos.
Refoe, Navy	G
Johnson, Princeton	R F
Matousek, Springfield	L F
Hosterman, Penn State	R H
Painter, Penn State	C H
Foust, Pennsylvania	L H
Bairstow, Westchester T.	O R
Parker, Navy	I R
Odom, Army	C
Erickson, Yale	I L
Mendel, Harvard	O L

Americans Go to Canada To Ski During Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. SAUVEUR, Que., Dec. 21—Bob Livermore, of the famous Hachebirge Ski Club, Boston, and member of the last United States Olympic ski team, will be a member of a group of Americans invading St. Sauveur during the Christmas holidays. This popular French-Canadian ski resort is only 45 miles from Montreal.

The American skier and his companions, who have visited St. Sauveur frequently and won numerous awards in holiday competitions, was one of the first to impress local skidom with the developments of the sport in the United States, and the extent to which racing technique had improved.

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★ While you think of it—you can telephone HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m. Our order-board people have a Santa's eye-view of this whole vast gift store!

BOSTON

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Todays sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 927,290
1938 volume to date 285,971,127
1937 volume to date 398,529,970

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The year-end downdrift picked up speed in the stock market today and many issues gave way for losses ranging to around 2 points.

Near the final hour prices were about the lowest of the day but trading was quiet on the decline. Market observers could find nothing explicit in the news to account for the drop.

Transactions were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares for the full session.

International Harvester broke more than 2 points on selling attributed partly to the announcement of further price cutting on farm machinery.

Aircraft shares, outstanding in speculative popularity recently, encountered considerable profit-taking. Boeing, United Aircraft and Douglas were off 1 to about 2 points at one time.

Also losing ground were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Cerro de Pasco, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Rubber, American Safety Razor and Chrysler.

In the curb, small losses in American Cyanamid B, Cities Service and Lake Shore Mines were balanced against minor gains in Lockheed, Newmont Mining and Sherwin Williams.

Excepting a few wide swings in inactive rails, bonds held to a narrow and slightly uneven course today.

Trading interest was restricted by the coming holidays, although a few of the carrier liens accounted for a considerable turnover.

Western Maryland 4s of '52 and Southern Railway 6½s of '56 dipped around 2½ and 1¼ points, respectively, while Virginia & Southwestern first 5s of 2003 pushed up 5 on small dealings.

Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s gained about 1½. Fractionally improved were loans of Illinois Central, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

A little lower were Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Western Union 5s of '60, and North American 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s slid off a little more than 2.

U. S. Governments shaded downward in the Treasury division, but a few long term issues were resistant with gains of 1-32d to 5-32ds.

Foreign dollar loans were mixed and narrow in quiet trading. Buenos Aires 4½-4¾s were offered down nearly 2 on sizable volume.

Approve Purchase Of Properties Of Tennessee Utility

JERSEY CITY (AP)—Shareholders of the National Power & Light Co., affiliated with Electric Bond & Share Co., have approved a proposal of Tennessee Valley authorities and four Tennessee municipalities to buy substantially all of the electric, water and ice properties of the West Tennessee Power & Light Co., a subsidiary.

The deal called for purchase of the electric properties within the borders of Jackson, Ripley, Brownsville and Humboldt for $1,091,000. The remaining electric properties were to be taken by TVA for $509,000.

There was no discussion of the dispute between the city of Memphis and National Power & Light over the proposed sale of properties of another subsidiary, Memphis Power & Light.

Wheat Values Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Helped by announcement the United States would provide 500,000 bushels a month for relief in Spain the next six months, wheat prices averaged somewhat higher today.

Another stimulating factor was word that the subsidy on export flour from the Pacific Coast to the Philippines had been raised 10 cents a barrel. In contrast with wheat, corn values lagged.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 66⅝-½, July 66-66¼, corn ⅛-¼ down, May 52¼-⅛, July 52⅞, and oats unchanged to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Pre - holiday spirit dominated the stock market today and trading was quiet in most sections. Argentine railroad shares continued their upward move and foreign bonds were firm. Industrials remained quiet and steady, while tobacco issues closed weak. British Government securities finished fractionally off and the trans-Atlantic group was mixed.

Paris: Government bonds and banking issues closed firm today. Rentes gained one to three francs and Bank of France was about 200 francs up. International shares were weak; Suez Canal lost almost 800 francs and Royal Dutch 100.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced today on covering and local support, encouraged by firm overseas advices and firmness of the dollar. Final quotations were 4 to 8 points up.

After a steady opening, wheat futures eased fractionally on cheaper American and Canadian offers and closed ¼d lower to ¼d up.

Int'l Telephone Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Telephone operating companies of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in eight countries reported a gain of 58,833 telephones for the first 10 months of 1938, compared with a gain of 48,671 in the comparable 1937 period. The Shanghai Telephone Co., among the largest gainers the company said, has not only recovered the loss due to recent hostilities but now has a record number of telephones in use.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	59½	59½	59¼	
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	42½	42½	42½	Dec 17
12¾	8¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¾e)	2	20	20	20	Dec 20
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27	27	— ½
67¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	12	64	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	6	⅞	¾	⅞	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	16	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	11	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17⅛	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	8	11¼	10¾	10⅞	
17⅛	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	7	9¾	9½	9¾	
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	14½	14	14	— ½
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¾
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	187¼	186½	186½	
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ½
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12	12	12	
13½	4½	Allied Stores	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
70¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	61½	61	61	— 1¼
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	27	46¼	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
30	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	18½	18	18½	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec 20
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	67½	67	67	
28½	22⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Dec 17
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	8	47	46	47	+1
106⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	32	101	99¾	100	+ ¼
176⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	6	174	173	174	+1¾
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	30¼	29⅛	29¾	— ½
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	13	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
125	88½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	
9⅞	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Dec 19
15	9	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 20
16¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	7	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Am Crystal Sugar	6	9⅝	8½	9	— ⅜
79	44	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 20
17⅜	10	Am European	1	7	7	7	Dec 19
20⅞	10	Am Ex P P $6 pf	13	27½	27½	27½	
25⅛	13⅛	Am Ex P P $7 pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾
12¾	5⅛	Am Ex P P 2 pf	7	16½	16	16½	
15	9	Am-Hawaii $5 (1)	10	7⅞	7⅞	7½	— ⅛
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	4	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Dec 20
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	13⅜	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	Dec 20
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Am Locomotive	13	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	71	70¾	70¾	Dec 20
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	11	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
5¼	2⅝	Am M & Met	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	5	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 15
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	4	38	37	38	+ ¾
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	2	33½	33½	33½	—1
19½	9	Am Rad & St S	56	17⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	33	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
84	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	67⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	54	13⅞	13	13⅜	— ⅝
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	5	20	20	20	Dec 19
58⅜	28½	Am Smelt & R (2½e)	24	49	48½	48¾	— ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134	134	134	Dec 16
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Dec 20
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	14	36	35¾	36	
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec 16
31	19⅞	Am Sugar Ref	11	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
117⅛	99	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17	16¾	16¾	—1¼
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	146¼	145¼	146	— ¾
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82½	82	82	— ½
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	85½	85	85	
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	Dec 20
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
18⅛	6	Am Water Wks	18	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	—3
7⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5½	5	5	— ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	8	34	33¼	33¼	—1⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	21	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Dec 15
42½	21	Anaconda (⅓e)	79	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec 19
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	11	19¾	19½	19¾	
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Dec 15
4½	4	A PW Paper	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¾e)	1	28½	28½	28½	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	5	101½	101	101	—2
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	61	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
72	38¼	Armour Ill pf	6	39	38	38	—1¼
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	57	57	57	Nov
54⅞	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(3¼e)	16	52¾	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	3	10	10	10	— ½
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
75	62	Assd Dry Goods	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
73½	55	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Dec 17
39½	27	Assd D G 2 pf	1	55	55	55	
44⅞	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	5	35½	35⅛	35½	Dec 19
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	37	37⅝	37⅜	37¾	
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	1	61¾	61	61	
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	26½	26	26	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	3	6	5⅝	6	Dec 20
25⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	10	10	10	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	26	22½	21⅞	22	— ¾
97⅜	53¼	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	108⅛	108	108	Dec 16
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	17	8	8	8	
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	
8	4½	Atlas Tack	7	66½	66	66½	Dec 20
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 14
5⅝	4	Aust Nichols	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
			48	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	43	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	42	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
36	25	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	26	24¾	24¾	—1
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	11	19⅜	19	19	—1
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12	21	12	+ ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	19½	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	Dec 19
117	90½	Bea Cream pf wd (6)	1	99	99	99	Dec 14
9	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	117	117	117	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
26⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	118	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	20	19¾	19¾	
36	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	8	53⅜	51⅞	51⅞	—1¾
77¾	39¾	Beth Steel	65	75½	73⅝	74⅜	— ⅜
18⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	112¼	112	112	— ½
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	3	21	20¼	21	— ⅜
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	15	15¾	15	15¼	— ½
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	79	33¾	31⅞	31⅝	—1¼
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (⅛e)	3	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	8	13¼	12⅞	13¼	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	31	16¾	16	16½	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	17	31¾	30¾	31	
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll Bear(1e)	1	25	25	25	Dec 20
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (⅛e)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	32	14½	13⅞	14¼	— ⅛
27⅜	12⅝	Briggs Mfg (1e)	22	29¾	29½	29½	
46¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	4	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅜
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	Dec 20
2¼	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr (2)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
46½	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	16	40¼	39	39	+1½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	28	15¾	15½	15¼	— ¾
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec 19
14½	9½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	14	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
7¼	2⅛	Budd Mfg	10	6½	6	6½	— ⅛
8¾	2	Budd Wheel	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
25⅝	12¼	Bullard Co	3	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	3	33⅜	32½	32½	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burlng Mills (1)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(1½e)	8	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19	19	19	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Dec 19
32	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	7	16¼	15⅞	16	— ¼
15⅛	5	Calif Packing	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	48½	48½	48½	Dec 15
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	19	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	20	18	17⅜	17½	— ¾
8½	⅜	Canadian Pacific	80	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 19
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	—1¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	1	87	87	87	—2¼
58	49⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	18	56¼	54⅞	54¾	— ¼
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	13	23½	23	23⅛	
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	91½	91	91	Dec 19
19½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	47	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
20	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
5⅝	¼	Cent Foundry	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
14	6¼	Cent R R N J	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Dec 20
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	5½	5½	5½	Dec 17
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Dec 9
66⅛	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	48¼	47	47	—1¼
12½	4⅛	Certain-teed Prod	5	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	6	29	28¾	29	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 19
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	29	36¼	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86	86	86	— ⅛
48⅛	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	12	31¼	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Dec 19
1½	½	Chi & N West	22	⅝	½	½	
2	2	Chi & N West pf	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Chi Great West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
19	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	7	17½	16¾	17	
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	Dec 19
47	27½	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	46	46	46	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & Pac	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1	½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12¾	9	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
19¼	13	Chick Cut Oil (¼a)	8	13⅜	13½	13½	Dec 19
13½	3¼	Childs Co	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	71	81⅜	80½	80⅝	— ¾
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	4	10¼	10	10¼	
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec 19
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	—1½
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20a)	41	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	— ¾
35¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	13	22⅜	22½	22⅜	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	12	132	131¼	131½	Dec 20
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	61¼	61	61	Dec 20
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅛a)	21	14¾	14½	14⅝	
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Dec 20
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	Dec 20
23⅞	8½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¾e)	10	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¾e)	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	140	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	71	70	70	—1
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%ct)	8	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
38¾	27½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	28	28	28	— ½
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	—2¼
59½	23	Comi Credit (4)	12	57⅜	57½	57¼	— ¼
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Dec 20
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	2	60⅞	60½	60½	— ⅛
113½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	3	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	49	9	8¾	8⅞	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	79	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	1	45½	45	45	
29	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.60)	91	27	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
29	18	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	32	20¼	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	11	6½	6⅜	6½	Dec 20
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 19
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	75	29⅞	29	29¼	— ⅛
104	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	13	101⅞	101½	101⅞	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	— ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	87	8¾	8¼	8⅜	
7½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
58	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	—1¼
95⅝	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	8	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	1	19	19	19	
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
103⅜	85½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	93	93	93	Dec 20
48	36½	Cont Can (2e)	26	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35½	34⅜	35¼	— ¼
3	⅞	Cont Motors	13	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	38	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
29½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	6	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	8	63	62⅞	63	— ⅜
177	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	175	175	175	Dec 16
5⅜	2¾	Coty Inc	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
42½	19	Crane Co	14	37	36¼	36¾	— ⅛
117¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
39½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	38	38	38	—1¼
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
43¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	8	39½	38½	39	— ¾
40	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	2	38⅝	38½	38½	— ¼
37⅜	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	7½	Crown Zeller (

Commerce and Finance

Carriers Earn Fixed Charges; Service Sees Better Days Ahead

Business and Industry

Nova Scotia Sees Better Prospects In Coal Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—Prospects of enlarged markets for Nova Scotia coal have put new heart into the coal mining industry in this province but many problems still remain to be solved before anything like prosperity is attained.

It is expected that next year markets will be available for seven million tons of coal from Nova Scotia, Canada's chief coal producing province. This compares with an average annual production over the past 10 years of slightly over 5,000,000 tons with a 50 per cent operation of the existing collieries.

A market close to 7,000,000 tons is generally regarded as the minimum requirement to provide the province's 13,500 mine employees with livelihood earnings. A maximum operation of the existing collieries would give an annual production of 10,000,000 tons which is a much larger output than Nova Scotia has ever been able to market.

See Bigger Ontario Market

Recently announced increases from $1.50 to $2.00 per ton in the maximum Federal subventions payable upon Nova Scotia coal shipped into the Ontario market for other than railway use are expected to open up markets for 500,000 additional tons next year. That is the chief reason for the optimism in the industry at the moment. A second reason is that a concerted effort is now being made toward establishing an improved system of marketing.

In the past the coal companies have found markets for Nova Scotia coal, with assistance from the provincial mines ministry. Now it is proposed to establish a provincial fuel board for this purpose or to recommend to Ottawa that functions of the present Federal fuel board be enlarged so that it may give more attention to the marketing of Canadian coal in the Canadian market.

Advocates of the provincial board feel it might effect replacement of bituminus coal imported into Quebec and Ontario, regarded as the only way in which the desired increase in Nova Scotia coal production can be achieved.

Fuel Oil Invades

Seriously affecting the coal industry in this province are hydro, oil, and improved furnaces. It is estimated that their introduction resulted in an annual displacement in Quebec alone of 1,000,000 tons of coal. Nova Scotia has also lost 300,000 tons of bunker trade formerly enjoyed because of the many ships which once called at Nova Scotia ports but which are now getting supplies of cheaper coal from foreign ports and usually take a return supply.

To offset the competition provided by fuel oil it was urged at the November Maritime coal conference that a tax be imposed upon this commodity. Also urged at that conference was the use of Canadian coal by all railways operating in Canada and imposition of dumping duties to keep out "distressed" coal from the United States and foreign countries. In many quarters it is urged that use of hydro power be restricted in coal mining centers to provide for greater use of coal, but no definite steps have been taken toward that objective.

Sales of Securities Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission made public a report that Jules S. Bache, of New York City, an officer and director, sold 7,500 common shares of Chrysler Corporation in October.

Commission officials said Mr. Bache reported he had no beneficial interest in the transaction.

The sale was listed in a commission compilation of purchases and sales of stocks and bonds by officer, directors and principal holders of securities of industrial and utility companies for October.

Among other transactions listed were these:

Ben Alexander, of Chicago, an officer and director, disposed of 1,700 common shares of Masonite Corporation. Of this total, he gave away 1,300 shares.

Lester N. Selig, of Chicago, a director, sold 1,400 shares of five per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock of Pressed Steel Car Company.

William Ziegler, Jr., of New York, a director, sold 2,000 common shares of Standard Brands, Inc. The sale was made through "GRT Island Holding Corporation."

Philip G. Connell, of Chicago, an officer, director and principal stockholder, gave away 1,000 common shares of Fitz Simons and Connell Dredge & Rock Co.

Harold H. Anderson, of Chicago, an officer and director, sold 1,550 common shares of Automatic Products Corporation.

Lake Ore Consumption Highest in Over Year

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—November consumption of Lake Superior iron ores was the highest since October of last year, Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

November consumption of 3,150,073 tons was an increase of 369,488 tons over the previous month and a gain of 415,000 tons from a like period a year ago. In October last year 4,203,873 tons were burned.

Furnaces in operation on Nov. 30 totaled 95 out of an available 188, compared with 88 out of 188 a month before, 90 out of 190 a year ago and 120 out of 190 on October 31, 1937.

For the first month since May of this year lower lakes ore supplies have shown a decrease. On Dec. 1 ore at furnaces and Lake Erie docks stood at 27,456,225 tons, compared with 38,593,569 tons a month ago and 42,625,954 tons a year ago.

Power Production Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States reached the highest point on record in the week ended Dec. 17, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The total of 2,332,978,000 kilowatt hours reported for the latest period by the Institute was .6 of 1 per cent above 2,318,550,000 in the preceding week and 5.9 per cent over 2,202,200,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

Percentage gains over last year according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 11.8, Middle Atlantic 6, Central Industrial 5.2 (West Central 9, Southern States 2.7, Rocky Mountain 6.7, Pacific Coast 8.8.

Many Employees Share in Christmas Bonus Distributions

NEW YORK (AP)—Several thousand employees of Schrafft's in Eastern cities will participate in distribution of a Christmas bonus totaling $135,000, it was announced.

Gerald Shattuck, President of Frank G. Shattuck Co., operators of the restaurant-candy chain, in making the announcement, said all employees who have been with the concern since Jan. 1, 1938, will receive a full week's pay.

In addition to New York, the company has employees in White Plains, New Rochelle and Syracuse, Newark, Philadelphia and Boston.

Christmas bonuses totaling $25,000 have been paid to 350 employees of the New Era Shirt Company, St. Louis, Mo., Vice-President Nathan C. Berger announced. They ranged from a week's salary to factory and office workers to higher sums for salesmen and department heads.

Miss Hulling's Cafeterias, Inc., St. Louis, announced bonuses ranging from $5 to $200 had been paid 240 employees, and wage increases ordered to begin Jan. 1 for about half the employees.

The Superior Folding Box Company, St. Louis, said 75 employees would receive bonuses Friday, ranging from one day's pay for employees of six months' service to $60 for workers with six years' service. The total was approximately $4,000.

The Commercial Credit Co., Baltimore, Md., announced a Christmas bonus of 5 per cent on the annual basic pay of employees receiving $5,000 or less. The bonus will be paid Dec. 23 to "employees of the company and subsidiaries which have made a satisfactory showing during the year." The number of employees affected was not stated.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. announced the December profit-sharing bonus for employees would be 4 per cent of their basic pay rates, as compared to 3 per cent in November and no bonus in October. October was the first month since the installation of the plan in May, 1936, that no bonus was paid.

The December bonus was figured on net incomes of $683,135 in November, $1,393,529 in October, and $465,345 in September.

The Hinde and Dauch Paper Co. Sandusky, Ohio, announced it would distribute $35,000 in Christmas bonuses to its 2,870 employees in 18 plants throughout the country.

The Security Adjustment Corporation, New York, have voted a distribution of one week's salary to their employees as a Christmas bonus.

Bethlehem Steel's Ship Bid Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission approved a $9,654,000 bid by the Bethlehem Steel Company, Inc., for the construction of three combination passenger-cargo vessels.

The ships will be built for the Mississippi Shipping Company (Delta line) or New Orleans. They will be constructed at Bethlehem's Plant at Sparrows Point, Md.

The commission said the vessels, costing $3,218,000 each, will be among the finest of their class afloat. They will be 490 feet long with a 65-foot beam, have a speed of 16½ knots, and accommodations for 63 passengers. Their entrance into the Gulf-East Coast of South America Service, the Commission said, "will mark an important improvement in the steamship facilities for both passengers and cargo between North and South America."

The award brings the number of new ships ordered this year by the commission, either for its own account or in conjunction with private operators, to 50. The commission's program calls for 50 new ships a year for a 10-year period.

TVA Loses $310,171 In Year's Operations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional investigators have learned that the Tennessee Valley Authority lost $310,171 on its power operations in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

A preliminary financial statement of the authority's entire operations, submitted to the TVA investigating committee showed a deficit of $748,664 in the five years the authority has been selling electricity.

The report was part of a mass of TVA financing evidence offered the committee by E. L. Kohler, the authority's Controller.

The statement showed total revenue in 1938 of $2,355,271 in the 1938 fiscal year, and of $6,645,447 for the five-year period. Direct expenses for the 1938 fiscal year were $2,279,571 which left a net income of $75,700 before allocation of common expense.

For the five-year period this net was $406,217.

Mr. Kohler said the controller general's office in Washington had sent "incompetent" men to check on TVA books, and that was "one reason why I did not get excited about their reports."

Reorganization Of the ICC Seen As a Possibility

WASHINGTON (AP)—Persons close to the President's Joint Committee of Railroad Management and Labor said it might recommend reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and revision of rate-making procedures.

These two items may be the most extensive reforms the committee will suggest as legislative remedies for the carriers' ills. The group has explored the whole field of finances, loans and operating economies calculated to help restore the nation's transportation system to a sound basis.

Report About Ready

The committee, composed of three representatives of rail labor and three spokesmen for management, resumed conferences in an effort to get their report ready for submission to the President, probably Dec. 23.

Persons closely associated with railroad problems and legislation said they expected some action to reorganize the ICC with a view to speeding up its work and getting more direct action.

They also expected railroad labor to urge creation by Congress of a Federal transportation authority to unify under one agency Government regulation of all forms of competing transportation facilities.

A labor-management agreement on the need of consolidatons also was expected, with rail labor insisting on guarantees for the protection of workers thrown out of employment by mergers or system changes.

Persons in close touch with the work of the committee said there was little likelihood any agreement would be reached on proposals to prevent banks from being represented on boards of carriers to which they have lent money, or the substitution of sinking fund plans for refunding operations to pay off borrowings.

Urge Rate Base

Railroad labor proposed to the President's emergency fact-finding board last October that the ICC should fix a rate base which would make allowances for business cycles and allow the carriers to accumulate enough reserves to carry them over the low points of business cycles.

Labor also suggested that the roads should not be permitted to issue evidence of long-term debt in excess of 40 per cent of the value of their properties as determined by the ICC and that legislation should be provided to enforce reorganization of a carrier after a probationary period of perhaps 10 years.

Rail labor also has expressed approval of short-term government loans to carriers for temporary relief.

Says Congress Can Provide No Panacea For Roads in Need

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has expressed the opinion that Congress can provide no "panacea" for financially distressed railroads.

Observing that the carrier's problem, "is largely one that they have got to work out for themselves," Senator Wheeler said he would "go along" with the recommendations expected to be made by a special committee appointed by President Roosevelt. The committee is composed of rail executives and railroad brotherhood officials.

"I haven't seen the committee's recommendations, but if they can get together a program I shall go along with them as far as I can, providing that I believe what they are offering is in the public interest," Mr. Wheeler said.

The Montana Senator, who has piloted much railroad legislation through Congress, declared that he had not altered his opinion that, if the Government lends money to the financially embarrassed roads, it should be given a prior lien on their properties.

Farmers Favor Crop Control, Vote Shows

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace said the results of the five referenda held this month to determine whether growers of cotton, tobacco and rice wanted Federal regulation of marketing next year proved that the 1938 Farm Act had the support of a "preponderant" majority of farmers.

Although only the cotton producers gave the required two-thirds majority necessary to invoke the restrictions, Secretary Wallace said the total vote in the referenda—three for various types of tobacco and one each for cotton and rice—showed a majority for quotas.

He said 1,587,353 farmers voted in the five referenda and that 1,216,147 of them voted for quotas.

Deliveries of Sugar in 11 Months Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported deliveries of direct consumption sugar for the first 11 months of the calendar year totaled 5,978,751 short tons, raw value.

This compared with total deliveries of 6,139,570 on Dec. 1 last year.

November deliveries totaled 489,191, the Department said, compared with 374,836 for November, 1937.

Stocks on hand as of Nov. 30 included 277,932 short tons of raw sugar and 394,846 short tons of refined sugar.

C. & O. Net Above Year Ago

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced its November net income as $2,246,946, compared with $2,111,970 the like month of 1937. For the first 11 months, net was $18,624,641, compared with $31,217,190.

Railroads Seen Emerging From Worst Crisis in Their History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The railroads are rapidly emerging from the worst crisis in their history, says the Fitch Investors Service.

Although they have a steep grade ahead, continues the report, in their attempt to attain healthy earnings and credit, they are at least covering fixed charges now, whereas last February they did not earn operating expenses and taxes.

From the latter part of 1937 until August the industry piled up a tremendous deficit against fixed charges, though with a rapid improvement beginning in March. In August the earnings were just over the break-even line and in September the roads made net income of over $6,000,000. This sum, however, is a mere drop in the bucket, compared with the deficit of nearly $177,000,000 incurred in the first nine months of the year. In the similar part of 1937 net income was over $81,000,000.

Over Half Still in Red

While all the roads have participated in the improvement, the totals for the industry look much more attractive than many of the individual results. Only 63 roads reported net incomes in September, while 70 reported deficits, although in dollars the former overbalanced the latter, $23,440,000 to $17,164,000.

For nine months 37 roads made net incomes of $53,592,000, compared with 96 roads reporting deficits of $230,347,000. For all of 1938 net loss probably will be under $125,000,000, compared with net income in 1937 of $98,527,000 and in 1936 of $165,484,000.

This recovery in railroad finances is due mainly to the recovery in freight traffic since the middle of May by more than the seasonal rate, just as the previous debacle in earnings had been due mostly to the rapid loss of traffic in company with the general depression in the latter part of 1937.

The carriers now are benefiting from the fact that when carloadings increase, earnings rise more swiftly, just as when business falls away the roads suffer from the reverse relationship.

In addition to the volume of traffic, results are influenced by several other factors, including rates, wages, and maintenance. So long as the first two are stable, as they are now, there is not a great deal of leeway in transportation expenses. The largest savings have been made in maintenance.

Freight carloadings reached their lowest level in April, followed by a few weeks of slight change. The decline from the corresponding 1937 level was as much as 30 per cent.

Since May, the upward trend has been gaining momentum, both in absolute volume and in relation to average seasonal performance. The peak number of carloadings was reached at the middle of October, a little later than in many years, with the subsequent decline exhibiting excellent resistance to the average seasonal trend.

Trend Points to Profits

The 1937 volume was crossed at the middle of November, and the closing weeks of the year indicate traffic holding up exceptionally well. Freight business recently has been close to the volume of the latter part of 1935 and the first half of 1936, whereas in the early part of 1938 the volume had fallen back to the level of 1932, though never getting as low as the lowest point in 1932.

With industry continuing to recover in 1939, as now generally expected, the number of car-loadings could readily duplicate the business of 1936. In that year approximately 36,000,000 cars were loaded with revenue freight. Through November the number in 1938 has been 27,519,000, or 21.2 per cent less than a year earlier, 16 per cent less than in the similar 1936 period and 4 per cent less than in the corresponding 1935 period.

In a period of a little over a year wages and rates have been increased at various times, so that with differing levels of traffic, comparisons in expenses are difficult. However, it appears probable that an equivalent volume of business in the near future would yield slightly smaller operating earnings than in 1936. As that was the best of recent years for railroads, an increase in traffic next year to the level of 1936 would be distinctly encouraging in earnings as compared with 1938 and yet without being more than a meagre profit.

Net railway operating income of $667,347,000 in 1936 was equivalent to a return of 2.59 per cent or just a shade over half of predepression results. Net operating income in 1938 is estimated about $360,000,000.

Finds a Tendency To Settle Large Tax Dispute Cases

NEW YORK (AP)—A "tendency to settle" several million-dollar tax dispute cases before January 1 when names and figures will be available for publication was reported by Harold N. Graves, assistant to Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. Graves opened a two-day conference of Treasury employees at which he explained the new decentralized plan for handling contested tax cases which will enable taxpayers to make settlements locally instead of carrying their cases to Washington.

He said a total of 926 cases involving $35,000,000 had been settled within the last four months and that 1,500 cases involving $90,000,000 were pending.

He added there were a number of cases in the million-dollar class which he expected to have settled before the first of the year, and also several in the $600,000 to $800,000 range about to be cleared from the books.

Mr. Graves announced the net tax deficiencies recommended by internal revenue agents in the fiscal year ended last June 30 amounted to $258,802,383. He said the Government would receive this sum in income taxes from individuals and corporations if the Treasury Department defeats all pending claims for the year.

The net figure represents the balance of an estimated $282,000,000 in deficient taxes after subtraction of about $23,000,000 in acknowledged over-assessments.

The new decentralized system of settlement provides for establishment of 10 regional offices where Treasury officials will be authorized to review and settle income and estate cases arising in their jurisdiction without recourse to Washington.

The offices, Mr. Graves said, will operate "practically as a court and as independent of the Treasury Department." Appeals from the regional boards may be taken to U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Urges Easier Credit For Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper urged American businessmen to try to arrange more liberal credit terms for their sales to Latin America.

The commerce head, commenting on proposals of the Treasury and Export-Import Bank to promote trade between this country and Latin America, called attention to the inroads on Latin American markets made by Germany through selling merchandise on from six months to two years credit.

He indicated that one means of liberalizing credit might be greater use of the facilities of the Export-Import Bank.

Norfolk & Western Net Shows Good Gain Over '37

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk & Western Railway reported net income of $3,084,165.69 for November, equal to $2.14 per common share, compared with $2,551,345.58, or $1.76 a share, in November, 1937.

The net income for the first 11 months this year was $17,374,142.32, equal to $11.75 per common share, compared with $29,232,701.22, or $20.18 a share, in the like period of 1937.

Japanese to Limit Shipment of Cotton Goods to the U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—A two-year extension of the pact by which Japanese manufacturers limit themselves to a restricted share of the American market for cotton goods has been signed by representatives of the Japanese and American cotton goods industries.

The original voluntary agreement, closed at Osaki, Japan, in January, 1927, committed the Japanese spinners to an export of not more than 155,000,000 square yards of cotton goods to the American market in 1937 and not exceeding 100,000,000 yards in 1938.

Renewal of the accord provides for a basic quota of 100,000,000 yards in 1939 and 1940.

Announcement of the renewal of the agreement was made by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, who headed the group of American cotton manufacturers which negotiated the Osaki pact two years ago.

Signers for the American interests were:

Dr. Murchison, Harry L. Bailey, President of the Wellington-Sears Co., of New York; Robert W. Philip, Editor of the magazine "Cotton" of Atlanta; F. S. Blanchard, of New York, representing Pacific Mills; Paul B. Halstead, Secretary-Treasurer of the Cotton Textile Institute, and G. E. Buxton, of New England Industries, Inc.

For the Japanese interests:

H. Yoshida, Manager of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., of New York, and T. Inouye, Commercial Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, signed.

The agreement of 1937 followed agitation and complaint in domestic cotton manufacturing circles over a large expansion of Japanese cotton goods shipments to this country starting around 1933.

Shutdowns in Texas Oil Fields Continued

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Chairman Ernest O. Thompson of the Texas Railroad Commission said here he had signed an order to continue Saturday and Sunday shutdowns in Texas oil fields until March 31, 1939, and indicated the move would meet approval of the two remaining commission members.

Mr. Thompson said he also had signed an order to continue the present allowables throughout that period.

"I want the shutdowns and allowables to remain as they are in order to promote stability in the industry," Mr. Thompson said.

Brokers' Loans Increase $8,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $699,000,000. The week ended Dec. 14 and the total represented an increase of $8,000,000 when compared with previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $732,000,000.

Follansbee Brothers

PITTSBURGH—Judge Gibson in United States District Court continued confirmation of plan of reorganization of Follansbee Bros. Co. to March 16, 1939. The court also ordered that the company file a report of proceedings on March 9 next.

Recess Ordered In Investigation Of TVA Project

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Public hearings in the Congressional investigation of the TVA came to an end today more than nine months after Congress authorized the sweeping inquiry into the vast Administration project.

Failure of Edward C. M. Richard, former TVA forester, to appear to testify, caused Senator Vic Donahey (D-Ohio) to abandon a scheduled final hearing of the TVA Committee.

Recess Over Holiday Period

The chairman, with less than a dozen persons present including only four of the 10 Senate-House committee members, ordered a recess subject to call during the holiday season.

With the $50,000 provided for the inquiry exhausted, members have agreed to ask Congress for an extension of time and additional funds to complete the inquiry. The committee was to report Jan. 3.

Senator Donahey told reporters he had prepared a brief committee report to Congress on that date. Informed persons said this merely would show the committee had called certain witnesses and needed more time and funds to complete its work.

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R-Ohio), TVA critic and committee member, said he believed the group would need an additional $25,000 to finish its investigations.

The committee is expected to postpone its final report until the Supreme Court decides a challenge by private power companies of the constitutionality of the TVA Act.

Recommends Civil Service

The comittee earlier had received a recommendation that thousands of employees of the vast Government project be placed under the Federal Civil Service.

Leonard D. White, former Republican member of the Civil Service Commission and now a professor at Chicago University, made this recommendation after a survey of TVA's personnel department made at request of the investigating group.

Mr. White decided that TVA was spending too much money for "job training."

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted Chairman of the TVA, criticized the Federal agency's contract to supply power to the Aluminum Company.

In a memorandum to the committee, Mr. Morgan said that "in making this contract with the Aluminum Company the TVA unnecessarily surrendered its bargaining position with refernce to the Fontana Dam site."

The former TVA Chairman added that under terms of the TVA contract the Aluminum Company could purchase TVA power for "about two mills per kilowatt hour, or about the same as the much criticized rates paid by the Alabama Power Company" for power generated at Muscle Shoals Dam before TVA began operations.

Commissioner Hints U. S.-Australian Pact Is Being Discussed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stanley Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia, gave a hint that he had discussed with President Roosevelt a reciprocal trade agreement between Australia and the United States—an agreement Bruce told reporters would be "very difficult to accomplish.

The commissioner, who stopped off in Washington on his way home from London, said he was "seeing people here and getting their views on trade treaties," so that he could report fully in Australia.

"From a broad point of view," Mr. Bruce asserted, "naturally we are entirely in agreement with the policy to which Secretary Cordell Hull has stuck so consistently of opening up freer channels of trade. If we could get a treaty that would be a contribution to that policy we would be only too delighted to do it."

The difficulties are apparent, however, Mr. Bruce indicated, because the types of exports of Australia and the United States are similar Australia, he said, exports principally wool, wheat, butter, fruits and meats.

Loew's Long Roster Of $100,000 Salaries

NEW YORK (AP)—Sidney R. Kent, President of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, testified in Supreme Court that approximately 140 persons in the organization of Loew's, Inc., received $100,000 or more a year.

A witness in the trial of a suit by minority stockholders for an accounting by Loew's officers and directors, Mr. Kent said between 30 and 60 persons on the Fox lot were paid $100,000 or more annually.

He said his company produced about 50 of the 75 to 80 stories it purchased yearly while Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, producing unit of Loew's, bought three times as many stories but produced comparatively fewer of them.

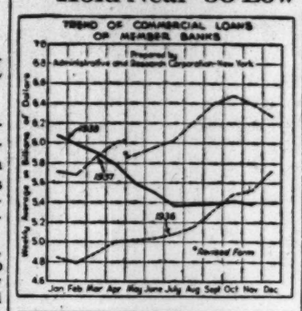
Whitney Town Residence Sold to U. S. Trust Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The town residence of Richard Whitney, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, who now is a convict in Sing Sing Prison, has been sold for $90,000 to the United States Trust Company.

The trust company foreclosed on a $110,000 mortgage, and then bid the property in at an auction sale in the auction room for Manhattan on Vesey Street in the downtown financial area.

The home is on East 73rd Street. Mr. Whitney was convicted of grand larceny in connection with funds he handled for customers.

Commercial Loans Hold Near '38 Low


TREND OF COMMERCIAL LOANS OF MEMBER BANKS
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Billions of Dollars
1939
1937
1936
*Revised Form
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Canada's November Exports to U. S. Up $4,295,872 Over '37

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's exports to the United States in November totaled $35,584,371, an increase of $4,295,872 compared with $31,288,499 in November, 1937, the Dominion Bureau of statistics reported. Exports affected by the Canada-United States trade agreement amounted to $18,728,475 against $20,663,995.

Leading items of export with figures for November, 1937, in brackets: bran and shorts $88,209 ($1,434), screenings $23,406 ($43,996), maple sugar $22,562 ($17,463), alfalfa seed $50,885 ($132,460), seed potatoes $273,086 ($25,311), turnips $124,920 ($122,973), whisky $1,225,514 ($2,357,818), dairy cattle over 700 pounds $53,549 ($57,650), calves $49,716 ($49,209), beef cattle under 700 pounds $17,042 ($92,573), beef cattle over 700 pounds $977,496 ($81,484), horses $34,435 ($53,360).

Poultry $16,198 ($143,698), sea herring $53,550 ($18,468), salmon or lake trout $75,526, ($70,437), lobsters $19,472 ($31,612), smelts $80,530 ($50,626), whitefish $162,283 ($157,766), mink skins $47,650 ($5,730), wolf skins $32 ($2,496), cheese $25,390 ($35,061), cream nil ($17,941), firewood $47,838 ($48,222), laths $78,550 ($77,222), logs $153,846 (259,302), softwood planks and boards $1,070,302 ($814,400), hardwood planks and boards $154,649 ($162,203), wood pulp $2,364,174 ($2,462,190), newsprint paper $9,045,912 ($9,345,553), skates $47,327 ($11,221.)

PWA Hydro Districts Approve Financing To Buy Utilities

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Two of Nebraska's PWA financed public hydro-electric districts had given approval to issuance of $26,500,000 in bonds to finance purchase of the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company, the Southern Nebraska Power Company and the Columbus division of the Northwestern Public Service Company.

The Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District Board approved a $21,500,000 bond issue and the Loup River Public Power district a $5,000,000 bond issue. The bonds will sell at 95, and will bear coupons with interest rates varying from 1¼ to 4 per cent.

It was the first approval of bond issued voted by the public power districts in their announced plan to acquire the state's private power firms. Guy Meyers, New York City financier, is arranging details for the purchase.

Cudahy Packing Co. Loss Is $2,953,895

CHICAGO (AP)—The Cudahy Packing Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net loss of $2,953,895 in the fiscal year ended Oct. 29, compared with a loss of $1,776,100 the preceding year. Sales for the 1938 period totaled $192,400,000, compared with $222,222,000 in 1937.

Most of the loss, E. A. Cudahy, Jr., President, said, was incurred in the early part of the year. He said satisfactory profits were made in September, October, and November, "which we feel shows a definite trend toward profitable operations during the new year."

Mr. Cudahy said that since its formation in 1890, the company has had only three profitless years—1921, 1937, and 1938. He blamed the 1938 result largely on inventory losses, declining prices, and necessity for obtaining livestock supplies outside of the company's normal areas because of decreased production in the western corn-hog belt.

Sharp Rise in Bank Deposits Continues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported bank deposits continued to rise sharply last week.

Banks in 101 leading cities increased their demand deposits by $107,000,000 to a total of $16,221,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 14. This represented an increase of $501,000,000 for the same banks in four weeks.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans turned downward in the week following an increase in the preceding week. In the 101 cities, business loans were reduced by $9,000,000 to a total of $3,872,000,000. The decline resulted from a $16,000,000 decrease in New York City, offset partly by a $5,000,000 increase in the Chicago district.

Bag Company Builds Plant in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—One of the newest industrial additions to Portland is the Chase Bag Company which is constructing a new building for a branch factory here. The building is a one-story concrete factory structure covering about 60,000 square feet.

Martin Appeals For Co-operation With Government

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Business men "who are interested in preserving the largest measure of freedom possible" were urged by William McChesney Martin, Jr., youthful president of the New York Stock Exchange, to strive for peaceful relations with the Government.

"In our present complex world," he declared, "economic change has made necessary, in some cases, supervisory authority in government, which may result in rules and regulations."

Then warning of the "grave danger of a dictator or totalitarian government" in enforcing regulation, Mr. Martin suggested other business fall in line with the policy of co-operation between the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission. He said:

"Business, labor and government, recognizing the limitations of each, will do well to sit around the table, each person placing his cards thereon, and after thoughtful discussion co-operate in working things out so they will be to the best interests equally of all three.

To Preserve Democracy

"This is the democratic method and the way to preserve our democracy."

Mr. Martin, who began his business career in St. Louis only nine years ago as a $67.50-a-month employee in the Eighth District Federal Reserve Bank headed by his father, returned home to deliver his first extended public speech as a $48,000-a-year executive. He addressed a meeting of St. Louisans, Inc., a fact-finding body formed a year ago to "interpret business and industry to the public." The speech was broadcast over a national hookup.

"The Stock Exchange will cooperate fully with the Government and its agencies," the 32-year-old president asserted.

"This does not mean we have surrendered any of our independence. It does not mean we have subordinated our own judgment or that we have relinquished our administrative control. It does not imply supine submission. It means simply that we recognize that our government, with full authority from Congress, has set up regulation in our interest and in the public's interest.

Says SEC Reasonable

"Close co-operation between the Government and business ought to be the rule, not the exception. If the exchange, in this important matter of government-business relations, has been a trail-blazer, we are proud of it."

He pointed out the SEC "has most reasonably and fairly" left to the exchange the management of its own affairs, "to the extent that we can demonstrate our own competence, retaining for itself the residual role of supervision."

Explaining briefly the recent reorganization of the world's largest exchange, the speaker said that during the period 1934-38 it became apparent the administrative machinery under which it was operating had become outmoded.

"Therefore," he concluded, "the spirit and purpose of reorganization has been to provide a simpler, more efficient and more democratic structure, adaptable to changing times and conditions."

SEC Announces Reorganizations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announces it has become a party to 12 additional reorganization proceedings under the amended Bankruptcy Act.

Under that Act, the SEC is obliged to become a party to reorganization proceedings of companies with assets of $3,000,000 or more.

The commission's participation in five earlier cases was recently announced. The 12 cases added to the list involve the following:

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, Inc., of New York, N. Y.; Reynolds Investing Company of Jersey City, N. J.; Continental Public Service Company of Little Rock, Ark., and four of its subsidiaries.

Also-Indianapolis Athletic Club and Indianapolis Athletic Club Realty Company of Indianapolis, Ind.; Whitmore Plaza Corporation, the Wilton Realty Corporation, Metropolitan Holding Company and Mara Villa Realty Company, all of Detroit, Mich.; South State Street Building Corporation of Chicago, Ill.; and transportation building company of Los Angeles, Calif.

Increased Loan Payments To Be Made by Bulgaria

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers informed the holders that the Bulgarian Government has agreed to increase its payments in foreign exchange next year on the Kingdom of Bulgaria 7 per cent settlement loan of 1926 and the 7½ per cent stabilization loan of 1928.

After Jan. 1, it was announced, the payment in exchange would be increased from 32½ per cent of the coupon to 36½ for the first half of 1939 and to 40 per cent for the second half.

Sugar Firm Shows Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—The Central Violeta Sugar Co., of Havana, Cuba, reported a consolidated net loss of $12,205 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, as compared with consolidated net profit of $230,541 in the previous fiscal year.

OBrion Russell & Co.
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Says Labor Board Ignored Law In Steel Wage Survey

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, former NRA administrator, contended the Department of Labor's public contracts board had "completely ignored" some provisions of the law in its recommendations for determination of the prevailing minimum wage in the steel industry.

Mr. Richberg appeared at a hearing before Charles V. McLaughlin, Assistant Labor Secretary, as a representative of the Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City. He said the company was a subsidiary of American Rolling Mills Company but that the parent corporation was not protesting the proposed wage finding.

Mr. Richberg's objection was to the board's proposal to recognize a prevailing wage of 62.5 cents an hour for the northern states and 45 cents for the South. Under the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act, the Secretary of Labor is directed to determine prevailing wage rates in an industry, after which contractors doing business with the Government may not pay less than that amount.

Mr. Richberg contended that the board's recommendations did not take into account differences in wage rates of localities but sought to force low-paying sections to bring prevailing scales up to what had been established in large steel centers. The law, he said, was not intended to raise prevailing wages in any case, even though they were at a "sweat shop" level.

The proposed determination, Mr. Richberg asserted, would fix a prevailing rate for 36 states on one hand and for 12 states on the other which he described as a "laughable" definition of localities.

"This is not a plea for a low wage basis," Mr. Richberg said. "It is a plea for fair competition and a plea against forcing mechanization on small companies."

Increased Demand For Wool; Prices Tend to Be Firmer

Weekly Wool Review

A better demand for wool, with more activity than was the case a week or two ago and a firming price trend, gives the Boston wool market a more cheerful atmosphere.

Most of the interest is in fine territory wools in original bags. Short French combing lengths are selling around 64 cents, scoured basis. The good French combing lengths, as contrasted with short staple, are held mostly for 66 to 67 cents at which level considerable weights are available. Some bright combing fleeces are being sold, around 31 to 33 cents in the grease for fine delaine.

Wool men are cheered by the reports that manufacturers have a substantial backlog of orders on their books that will carry them for three months. Manufacturers appear less disturbed about the trade agreement with Great Britain, effective Jan. 1, indicating that the pact no longer looks as menacing as it did a few weeks ago.

Primary markets overseas are closing for the holidays after a fairly stable week in price movements. Fair business is being reported in Australia with England and the Continent the best buyers. Much the same story applies to New Zealand. Imported apparel wools, on spot in Boston, are fairly steady but nominal.

Mohair is being sold in small lots, with 42 to 45 cents paid for Texax adult mohair in original bags and as high as 80 cents for kid mohair.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	107.9	107.9	107.9
9 3¼s '45-43	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 3¼s '46-44	109.25	109.25	109.25
1 3¾s '56-46	113.13	113.13	113.13
5 3¼s '49-46	109.10	109.10	109.10
5 2¾s '51-48	105.24	105.24	105.24
9 2½s '53-49	102.20	102.18	102.18
5 2½s '52-50	102.20	102.19	102.19
4 2¾s '54-51	104.3	104.3	104.3
7 3s '55-51	107.7	107.7	107.7
3 2¾s '60-55	104.16	104.14	104.16
30 2¾s '65-60	102.16	102.15	102.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42	105.30	105.30	105.30
3 2¾s '47-42	105.5	105.5	105.5
8 3¼s '64-44	107.5	107.5	107.5

Home Owners' Loan

18 2¾s '49-39	102.12	102.10	102.10
40 3s '52-44	106.27	106.26	106.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4s '48	102½	102½	102½
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77½	77	77½
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67½	67½	67½
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34½	34	34
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109	109½
16 Am&For P5s2030	51¼	49	49
11 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
1 Am Int 5½s '49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
29 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅜	111½	111⅜
22 Am T&T 3¼s'66	105¼	104⅞	105¼
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	105¼	105⅜	105⅜
8 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	33	32½	32½
4 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
32 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 AT&SM 4s '95	105⅛	105¼	105½
10 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88½	88½	88½
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100¼	100	100¼
1 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Atl & Don 1st 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30½	30	30½
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	51	51	51
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
44 B&O rfg 6s '95	18¾	18	18
4 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
19 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¾	49¼	49¾
42 B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	17⅝	17⅞
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18½	18½	18½
49 B&O 5s '96 F	16¼	15⅜	15¾
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	16	16	16
38 B&O 5s 2000 D	16¼	16	16
16 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	16	15½	15½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	10⅜	10	10
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10	9¾	9¾
22 B&O 4s '48	49½	49	49⅜
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	43½	43	43
4 B&O 5s S W '50	31½	31	31
3 B&O 4s T C '59	33	33	33
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅛	106	106
16 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
16 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
16 Boston & Me 5s '67	23¾	22¼	22¼
6 Bost & Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	21½	21½	21½
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Bos & NY 4½s '34 '55	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
78 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¾	71	72
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	71¾	71½	71½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94½	94½	94½
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25½	25¼	25¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	93	93	93
4 Can Sou 5s'62	92	91¾	91¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1 Can Pac 3s'44	112	112	112
15 Can Pac 5s'54	97¼	96¼	96½
9 Can Pac 4½s'46	97¼	96½	96½
15 Can Pac 4½s'60	20	19½	20
2 Can Pac 4s perp	79	78⅞	78⅞
6 Caro C&O 6s '52	105	104⅞	105
4 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	5	5	5
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10	10	10
4 Cen Ill E&G5s'51	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
4 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	106¾	106¾	106¾
27 Cen Pac 5s'60	57	56	56
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
5 CenPThrushL 4s'54	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
11 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	23¾	22¼	22¼
1 Cen RRNJ 5s'87reg	19¼	19¼	19¼
7 Cen RRNJ 4'87	20	19½	20
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
1 Centain-tds5½s'48	78	78	78
3 Champ&Cr 5½s'37 ctf&stp	99½	99½	99½
2 C&Ohio cv 5s'39	101¾	101¾	01¾
3 C&O 4½s'92	117½	117½	117½
5 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Chi&Alton 3s'49	10¾	10½	10¾
14 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	95¼	95¼	95¼
21 CB&Q gen 5s '58	91	91	91
9 CB&Q 4s III '49	98	97	97
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	103	103	103
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
5 Chi&Ell 5s'51	19	18¼	18¼
78 ChicGtWest 4s'59	21½	20⅜	20⅜
5 Chi I&L 5s '66	5	5	5
5 Chi I&L 6s'47	12¾	12¼	12¼
96 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10	9¾	9¾
61 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅜	2	2⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s'89C	24½	24½	24½
4 CM&SP 4½s'89C	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	24½	24½	24½
3 CM&SP gen 4s'89	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	97⅜	97¼	97¼
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16	16	16
1 Chi&NW 4¼s '87	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
26 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
38 Chi & NW 4s '87	14¾	14¼	14¼
10 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13½	13½	13½
1 Chi&NW 3½s'87 ctf	13½	13½	13½
30 Chi & NW 4½s'49	7¾	7¼	7¼
30 C R I & P 4s '88	16	15	15
10 C R I & P 4s '88 reg	12½	12½	12½
4 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 CRI & P 4s '88 ct reg	12½	12½	12½
47 CRI A2P rfg 4s '34	7	6¾	6¾
38 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6	6
10 CSL & NO 5s '51	73	73	73
4 CT Tte & SE rfg5s60	58	58	58
1 C T H & SE inc 5s60	47	47	47
31 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	106¼	105½	106¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101½	101	101
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	88¼	88	88
16 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	89½	88½	88½
1 Un Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107½	107½
3 SinUnTerm 3s 'SC 71	103	103	103
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77 C	58½	58½	58½
5 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	82	82	82

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs of Record
Am Eur Sec pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 22
Apex Elec Mfg $7 pf	$2	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Internatl Silver Co 7% pf	$2	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 27
Knapp-Monarch Co	20c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
U S Rub Reclaiming Co 8% pr pf	$1	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Wood Preserving Corp 6% pf	$6	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Extra				
Atlantic S&T (Savannah Ga)	$2	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Auto Finance Co (Greenwood, S.C.)	25c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Biltmore Hats	12½c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Brockville T&S (Brockville Ont)	37½c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Clearfield Tr (Clearfield Pa)	25c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
First Nat Bk (Atlanta Ga	20c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
1st Nat Bk (St Louis)	40c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
First National Bank (Dallas, Texas)	60c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 13
Guarantee of North Am (Montreal, Que)	$2	..	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Honolulu Finance & Thrift Co	40c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Intercolonial Coal	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Investors Trust Co of R I pf	75c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
National Bank of Com (Norfolk, Va)	50c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Northern Nat Gas	$5	..	Dec. 27	.....
Northwestern Nat Ins	75c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
Pittsburgh Thrift Corp.	10c	..	Dec. 20	.....
Seaboard Comm	20c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 16
Towle Mfg	$1	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 13
West Hartford Trust (Conn)	$1	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Final				
American State Bank (Milwaukee)	60c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Amer Stove	20c	..	Jan. 14	Dec. 27
Aviation Capital, Inc	$3	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 21
Baldwin Co	15c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 22
Belmont Radio	60c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 21
British Am Tob	6d	.....	.....	.....
De Beers Cons Mines, Ltd 19 shillings	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Laval Steam Turbine Co	$8	..	Dec. 21	.....
Davenport Hosy Mills, Inc	75c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
Delta Electric Co	15c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Driver-Harris Co	10c	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 30
Federal L&Tract	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Florence Stove	75c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Inter-Island St'm Nav Ltd	30c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Lone Co Inc	$1	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 17
MacMillan Pet	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Railway&Lt Secur	15c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Simplex Paper	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 17
South'n Berkshire Pow & Elec Co	80c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Sterling Trusts Corp (Toronto)	$1.50	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Travelers Fire Ins	$12	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Regular				
Armstrong Rubber Co, Inc	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Auto Finance Co (Greenwd, S.C.)	25c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf	75c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Basic Indust Shares	07766¼c	..	Dec. 31	.....
Burdine's Inc	$2.80 pf 70c	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Cannon Shoe Co 5½% cumulative pf 68¾c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Case, Bank&Trust Co (Mt. Louis)	$2	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Charter Oak Fire Ins Co (Hartford, Conn.)	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Com Trus (NJ)	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Colan Development Ltd	5% cv pf	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Columbia Mills, Inc	25c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 22
Comm'l Tr Co (Jersey City, N J)	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Con Car Heatg Co, Inc	$1.50	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Corporate Tr Shs—orig series	0.058333	..	Dec. 31	.....
Do ser. AA	0.050960c	..	Dec. 31	.....
Do ser. AA (modfd)	0.054160c	..	Dec. 31	.....
Do accum. ser.	0.050960c	..	Dec. 31	.....
Do accum. ser. (mod.)	0.054160c	..	Dec. 31	.....
Davenport Hosy Mills Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Eagle Lock Co	25c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Empire Tr Co (NY)	15c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Excelsior Life Ins Co (Toronto, Ont)	$1.208	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
F R Publishing Co	25c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
Gardner-Dewer Co.	25c	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Gas Secs Co.	½% M	Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Do 6% pf	50c M	Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Gimble Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
GothamSilkHy pf	$1.75	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 12
Greenville Tr (R.I.)	80c	S	Jan.	1 Dec. 22
Guelph & Ont Inv & Savs Society	$1.50	S	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Guelph Tr Co.—(Ontario)	$1.25	S	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Hall Lamp Co.	10c	..	Dec.	20 Dec. 23
Waverly Furniture Corp, Inc.	20c	..	Dec.	20 Dec. 14
Honolulu Finance and Thrift	40c	Q	Dec.	31 Dec. 20
Investors Tr Co. of R. I. pf	75c	..	Dec.	23 Dec. 15
James Mfrg Co., $1½% Ser A pf	27½¢	S	Dec.	31 Dec. 15
Do 5% Ser B pf	$2.50	S	Dec.	31 Dec. 15
King-Seeley Corp $1½% pf	37½c	..	Jan.	3 Dec. 22
Markie Bnkg & Tr Co (Hazelton, Pa.)	$1.50	Q	Dec.	22 Dec. 9
Medusa Portl Cemt Co, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 24
Mill Cr&Mine Hill Nav RR Co	$1.25	S	Jan.	12 Dec. 31
Miss Pw Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Nat Fire Ins (Hartford)	50c	Q	Jan.	2 Dec. 22
Nfolk & W Ry pf	$1.Q	Feb.	18	Jan. 31
No&Judd Mfg Co	35c	..	Jan.	3 Dec. 22
Ohio Leather	25c	..	Dec.	23 Dec. 21
Phila Na Bk (Pa)	$1.25	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Pub Svc Corp of N J 6% pf	50c	M	Feb.	15 Jan. 14
Real Est Tr Co (Baltimore, Md)	$2	A	Dec.	31 Dec. 22
Reece But Hl Mch	10c	..	Dec.	27 Dec. 23
Shaf Stru Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	24 Dec. 24
Stand Wheel Pfs Ac	20c	Q	Jan.	15 Dec. 30
Sec Strg Cof (Washgtn D. C.)	$1.25	Q	Jan.	10 Jan. 5
Sel Am Shares, bearer	$0.0565	..	Dec.	31 .....
Sel Cum Shrs, bearer	$0.1482	..	Jan.	2 .....
Sel Inc Shrs, bearer	..	..	Jan.	2 .....
St Bank of Albany	$3	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Sta St Tr Co (Boston Mass)	$2	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 23
Travlrs Ins Co	$4	Q	Dec.	30 Dec. 10
Tuckt Tob Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	14 Dec. 31
Un Wire Rope Corp	8¢	..	Dec.	21 Dec. 15
Woodwd & Lothrp 6% pf	50c	..	Dec.	20 Dec. 23
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	20 Dec. 23
W Hartfd Tr Co	$1.25	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
W Va Pul&Pa	75c	..	Jan.	3 Dec. 20

†Approximately $0.73609.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s8 '72	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
16 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77	77½	77½
8 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73¼	73	73
5 Col F&I 5s '70	60½	60½	60½
7 Col & So 4½s '80	38⅜	38¼	38¼
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93½	93½	93½
22 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94½	93½	93½
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	91½	91½
2 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103	102⅞	102⅞
35 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	107⅛	107	107⅛
13 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108¼	108	108
11 Comwlth Edcv3½s58	108¼	108	108¼
12 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅞	108⅝	108¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
19 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
17 Con Edis 3½s '58	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¼	105⅛	105¼
22 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
11 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	108½	108¼	108½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¼	108	108¼
4 Container Cor 6s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32	32	32
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44	44	44
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	33½	33	33
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
41 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
10 Del P & L 4½s '69	106	106	106
5 Del P&L 4¼s '69	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 D G &E 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Den G&E 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 D&R G 4½s '36	13⅛	13	13
17 D&R G 4s '36	12⅜	12	12¼
17 D&R G West 5s '55	5¼	5	5⅛
8 D&R G W 5s '55	4¼	4¼	4¼
24 D&R G West 5s '78	8¼	8	8
10 D Moin & Ft D4s'35	3½	3½	3½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
1 Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	12¼	12	12
79 Erie rfg 5s '67	12	11¾	11⅞
84 Erie rfg 5s '72	12	11¾	11⅞
21 Erie 1st 4s '96	40	40	40
2 Erie 1st 4s '96 reg	35	35	35
24 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19½	19¼	19¼
31 Erie cv 4s '53	18	15½	15½
3 Erie cv 4s '53	17	16	16
4 Erie Jer 6s '55	41	41	41
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8	8
4 Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46	106¼	106⅛	106¼
8 Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s '51	106½	106½	106½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	59¼	59	59
2 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	15	15	15
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
22 Goodrich 6s '45	100	99¾	99¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	87½	87½	87½
18 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	82⅛	82	82
26 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
12 Gt Nor 4s '46G	95	95	95
6 Gt Nor 4s '46H	85	84¾	84¾
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72⅜	72¼	72⅜
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	51¼	51	51
1 Housatonic 5s '37	28	28	28
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31½	31½	31½
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42½	42½
22 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¼	12	12¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	112¼	112⅛	112⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s '51	85	84⅞	85
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	56	56	56
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	51¾	51½	51½
11 Ill Cen 4s '66	47¼	47	47¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	59¼	59¼	59¼
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	54	53⅝	53⅝
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	49	49	49
12 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105	105	105
1 Indust Rayon 4½s'48	93	93	93
8 nterb R Tr 7s '32	65	64¾	64¾
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38¼	38	38
15 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61¾	61½	61½
2 Interlake Iron cv4s '47	90	90	90
25 Int Gt Nor 6s '52	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18	17¼	17¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73	73	73
12 Int Pap 5s '55	90	89½	90
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	93	93	93
8 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	67¼	67½
35 Int T&T 5s '55	69¾	69	69
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	37	37	37
3 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 K C South 5s '50	65½	65	65
2 K C Southn 3s '50	70½	70½	70½
3 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107½	107½
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47	47	47
15 Lac Gas 5s '59	80	79½	80
3 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	82¾	82¼	82¼
22 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27¼	27	27
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	20	20
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20	19½	19½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19⅞	19	19
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19	19⅛
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19¼	19	19
10 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128⅝	128⅝
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	109	109
12 Loews 3½s '46	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79⅜	79	79
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Louis&N un 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	78⅛	78	78
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	32¾	32	32
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	105½	106
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103	103	103
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	12	12	12
5 Mil Spar&NW 4s '47	14	14	14
18 Mil Sta Pow 3½s '41	30	30	30
1 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
1 M&StL 4s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	3	3	3
13 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5 MSP&SSM ar 3½s '68	67	67	67
19 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7⅞	7	7¼
37 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	46	46	46
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13¾	13¼	13¼
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46	45¾	45¾
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	29½	29½	29½
62 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19	19	19
32 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18½	18⅝
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18¼	18	18
21 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	18¾	18¾
11 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18⅝	18½	18½
27 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18½	18½
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	18	18	18
50 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5	5¼
13 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28	28¼
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97⅛	97	97⅛
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	49½	49½
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	43	43	43
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	51½	51½	51½
Mount St T&TF 4½s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Nassau El 4s '51	34	33½	33½
37 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	103⅞	103½	103⅝
1 Nat Gypsum 4½

Washington Voices Alarm Over Landon's Lima Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Experienced observers of Latin-American affairs are gravely disturbed here over the address which former Gov. Alf M. Landon made from Lima on Monday and are expressing concern lest it have the effect of increasing Latin suspicion of the sincerity and permanence of the "Good Neighbor" policy.

While Mr. Landon's own sincerity of purpose in making the address is recognized, it is felt that he failed to appreciate the extreme sensitiveness of Latin thought to the words "Monroe Doctrine" in drafting his address and produced a document which in effect will tend to alienate rather than conciliate Latin nations.

It appears from Lima dispatches that a formula has been found which will patch up the surface and result in some apparent acceptance by the conference of a statement of "continental solidarity." But the fact behind the formula is of more concern here than the formula itself. Grave concern is felt at the State Department, and it is learned that the President has been involved in discussions of the matter.

Monroe Doctrine

Governor Landon's address seemed in the eyes of Latin-American diplomats to be a reversion of the old concept of the Monroe Doctrine by which the United States undertook single-handed to protect the Latin Republics from foreign intervention. To the Latin states this often seemed to mean keeping the others out so that the United States might the more easily dominate the continent.

Their concern was particularly aroused just before the conference opened by a speech delivered here in Washington by William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State in the Hoover Cabinet and now assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. In it Mr. Castle strongly criticized the so-called "good-neighbor" policy as a "supine" abandonment of American interests in Latin America.

To many a Latin Diplomat the Castle speech seemed a warning that if the Republican party won the elections it would immediately scrap the "good neighbor" policy and revert to an older concept of "Yankee imperialism." The Latin nations were on the lookout at Lima for any further indications as to the attitude of the Republican party.

Emphasis on Good Neighbors

The current Administration has endeavored to change the concept of the Monroe Doctrine from one of one-sided guardianship of the Latin States to a multilateral agreement to stand together with them against an intruder. One of the devices in this effort was to talk more about the "good neighbor" policy, and soft pedal the phrase Monroe Doctrine. Governor Landon's speech put all its emphasis on the Monroe Doctrine and the determination of his party as well as the present administration to maintain it inviolate. In other words, he pledged Republican adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, but did not pledge it to the "Good Neighbor" policy directly.

Unquestionably Governor Landon thought he was counteracting the Castle speech by his address. At one point he charged that "agents of these totalitarian powers are busy spreading propaganda all over Central and South America to the effect that these countries cannot count on the continuity of the policy of the United States." That statement was splendid from the point of view of the Latin observers. It meant that a Republican regime would do the same as the current regime towards Latin America.

But in the same paragraph Mr. Landon proceeded to state that "the United States will not tolerate any foreign Government gaining a foothold on this continent." The emphasis is on use of "the United States." Had he said, that "the American Republics acting jointly will not tolerate . . ." it would have been all right. But he didn't. He made it sound as though the United States was alone undertaking to determine what should or should not happen in Latin America.

Latin America Shy

Although no one in the State Department believes that Governor Landon intended to give the impression which he did, the fact remains that in the eyes of Latin observers here his speech confirmed the suspicions aroused by Mr. Castle and hardened their resolve not to enter any agreement which might place them at the mercy of another Administration which might revert to the older concept of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Landon's speech was not submitted to the State Department before delivery. Whether he showed it to Secretary Hull at Lima before he delivered it is not disclosed. There is an assumption in some quarters that he decided to make the speech on his own initiative as his contribution to success of the conference and did so. Mr. Hull would perhaps not have felt in a position to ask to see or be permitted to change a speech proposed by the titular head of the Republican Party, particularly since Mr. Landon made it personally from Lima as a radio address to the United States, not in his capacity as a delegate to the conference.

Judge a Diplomat: Reich Ban Lifted On Funds to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—One week after a Philadelphia judge took diplomacy in his own hands and delivered a retaliatory blow against Germany, the Reich lifted a ban preventing American citizens from collecting in full on inheritances left them in Germany.

Heretofore American heirs of persons who passed on in Germany have been unable to receive all of their legacies because of German exchange restrictions.

This situation came to the attention of Judge Raymond Macneille of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court. As a result he refused last week to allow part of a $91,258 trust fund to go to claimants in Germany.

Showdown Sought

In view of the fact money belonging to beneficiaries in this country is not permitted to leave Germany I do not think it fair and proper to transfer funds from this country for beneficiaries in Germany," he said.

He was further quoted as saying: "I am not positive my action is legal, but it is time we found out. . . . If my decision is not supported by the law, then we should have remedial legislation, and this is as good a way to get it as I know."

The German Embassy heard about the decision and reported it to Berlin immediately. Today Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires here, notified Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that German restrictions had been lifted He delivered a note saying:

"In reply to your communication to Ambassador Dieckhoff concerning the treatment of inheritance claims of American citizens to the estates of persons deceased in Germany, I am in a position to state that all inheritance credits of this kind, reciprocity provided, will be transferred to the beneficiaries in full extent."

Welles Complaint

Mr. Welles had complained to the German envoy about German restrictions.

State Department officials understood that about $5,000,000 annually goes to Germany from American estates, and about half that much is left to American heirs from estates in Germany.

Los Angeles Plan Extends for Study Of Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Civil-service courses for training young college graduates for careers in public administration, which have made a good start here, have been instituted in San Diego, Calif., in New York, and in the State of Wisconsin the past year.

H. F. Scoville, director of the Los Angeles County Department of Budget and Research, tells of the progress of the idea in a report to County Supervisor John Anson Ford. Eight student workers are trained annually by the County, each being assigned by Mr. Scoville's Department to carry on work between that Department and some other branch of the County Government in which they are interested During a year's training, they receive $50 monthly; and at the end, they are expected to take examinations for promotion into a County Department for permanent assignment.

The plan began in 1933; and by next June, 35 will have completed a one-year course. Of the 27 who have already completed their tour, 23 are still with the County, ranging in positions paying from $150 to $325 a month. Of the other four, two are in the Maxwell School of Public Affairs at Syracuse University; another is western representative for the Public Administration Service, Chicago; and the other is head of the Bureau of Governmental Research on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California.

Beginning this year, the students are chosen from a regular civil-service examination open to all. So far, most have had degrees of four-year colleges, and two have had degrees of doctors of philosophy. According to Mr. Scoville, the completion of the year gives no priority in examinations, although records indicate an advantage for those who have undergone the training.

Germany Assails Monroe Doctrine

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (AP)—Abolition of the Monroe Doctrine was urged upon the South American Republics today by Der Reichswart, a weekly paper edited by one of Chancellor Hitler's closest aides, Count Ernst von Reventlow.

"We Germans have every interest in having the states of South America strong and independent," said an article by Count von Reventlow himself.

"In order that these qualities may be fully developed it is necessary that among other things the Monroe Doctrine and its various complements be abolished.

"Nothing more than an act of will is necessary to do this."

The four-column article was captioned "North American Imperialism Under Jewish Leadership" and contained familiar National Socialist strictures on the alleged imperialistic attitude of the United States toward Latin America.

It said in conclusion:

"Between the mixed population of the United States, with its Jewish-dominated Government, and the South American populations there is not the least similarity, not to speak of affinity."

Presbyterians Seek Union

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Committee on Co-operation and Union of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has perfected a permanent organization as a step toward union of southern Presbyterians with other branches of the church. Dr. Thomas Currie of Austin, Texas, was named Chairman at a meeting Dec. 21 at which 14 of the 17 southern Synods were represented.

Saving of Dollar Line Holds For U. S. Merchant Marine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—On the outcome of the "experiment" of government-business co-operation in reorganizing the old Dollar Steamship Company into the American President Line hangs the future of America's shipping and perhaps of national defense itself.

This is the message James R. Sheehan, President of the revived line, brought to 600 transportation executives who gathered recently at the Jonathan Club to celebrate "the restoration of the American flag to the round-the-world and trans-Pacific freight and passenger service."

It is an "experiment," Mr. Sheehan explained, because it embarks on an uncharted course to see what can be done with the help of government subsidy to increase American use of American bottoms to the point of self-sustenance or even of profit. He said the future of all lines in a degree depends upon the venture's success.

As for the import of the experiment to national defense, he upheld naval strategists who contend that a nation's power cannot be reckoned solely on fighting ships, but must be based on the total number of vessels available to carry supplies for fighting ships and to transport troops and their supplies.

In recounting the salvaging of the Dollar Line as one of the most vivid in the history of the American merchant marine, Mr. Sheehan declared that the United States Maritime Commission spent "more than a year in reaching its decision, and the problem was the greatest of any facing the Commission; it avoided receivership and the bankruptcy that would have meant complete cessation of service and disruption of a trained organization of 3,000 employees."

"The Commission advanced $2,000,000 to renovate equipment, and the RFC loaned $2,500,000 for operating expenses. In return the Commission took 90 per cent of the common stock."

With private financiers steering clear of the Dollar Line as a bad risk because of higher labor costs and finance charges, the line would have broken on the rocks of overhead, Mr. Sheehan declared, adding that such a fate would have been the easiest way out for the Federal Government to allow had it not recognized the situation's importance to the future of shipping and national defense.

Anticipating questions, Mr. Sheehan contended in his address, that the Government has not made one attempt to "control our policy, and won't, inasmuch as it is interested only in getting a going concern."

He told how the first liner resumed service on Nov. 7, a month and three days after the momentous decision to trade in the familiar dollar-sign flag for the red flag with eagle a-wing surrounded by four stars, similar to that of the President of the United States. Since then, a ship a week has shoved off.

To encourage increased business in American bottoms, Mr. Sheehan declared that America's entire foreign trade of $6,500,000,000 annually "may be disrupted if war withdrew all foreign ships from the seas. American bottoms now carry only 27 per cent of the dry cargo of America's own foreign trade. International politics being what they are, it would be the height of folly to depend on other bottoms even during a war in which the United States was not engaged."

He continued: "In a war in which we were engaged, the United States might believe itself isolated, but it would be far from secure. The Navy strategists believe that the absence of a merchant marine reduces the Navy's strength to 60 per cent. We need vessels as auxiliaries to supply fighting ships and to carry troops.

"Everyone knows that ships of war are economic liabilities. A merchant marine, however, need not be an economic loss. At present, the United States in direct subsidy is paying $9,500,000 annually to support the merchant marine whose gross income is now $125,000,000 annually.

Much Depends on Trade

"They can operate without subsidy, perhaps at a profit, if trade can be increased so that instead of carrying but 27 per cent of America's foreign trade, American bottoms will carry 35 per cent of it.

"Japan and England depend upon an adequate merchant marine. It would be merely good business for Americans to give at least as much support to American bottoms as we give to foreign bottoms. The Navy is insurance for which we must pay, but a merchant marine is an insurance which we can enjoy without cost if we increase its use, for it will pay for itself and perhaps show a profit."

Mr. Sheehan concluded his talk with a pledge of efficiency on the part of the Line's staff, "almost identical" with that running the predecessor.

The dinner here was attended by military, government, steamship, railroad, and airline officials. William Gibbs McAdoo, who resigned from the Senate to become chairman of the new Line's Board, sent his regrets at being confined to quarters, also having been unable ot attend the "bon voyage" dinner the week before in San Francisco, line headquarters.

Site of Virginia Home of Pocahontas Located by Map Made by John Smith

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Studying a map made by Capt. John Smith more than 300 years ago, Smithsonian Institution anthropologists have located and are excavating the site of Patawomeke, large Indian town once the home of Pocahontas.

Patawomeke is on the Virginia bank of the Potomac River in Stafford County, some ten miles from the present county-seat and on almost the exact site of the colonial town of Marlborough, all traces of which have long since disappeared. Captain John Smith first visited the site in 1608.

He described the village as containing from 160 to 200 able-bodied men, which means it must have had a population of about 1,000. It was one of the towns which paid tribute to Powhatan, an Indian chief who was building up in Virginia something roughly approximating a "kingdom."

When John Smith left Jamestown, relations between Powhatan and the colonists became strained again. Both the English and her father recognized what a valuable hostage the lovely Pocahontas would be. She was hidden away at Patawomeke. In 1612 through the treachery of an Indian, she was kidnaped by Capt. Samuel Argall and taken to Jamestown. There she was held captive while negotiations were conducted with her father for the return of English prisoners. During her captivity she and John Rolfe fell in love and good relations between the Indians and whites were restored by their marriage.

The site of Patawomeke on a neck of land between Aquia and Potomac Creeks has long been known to archaeologists as the site of a large Indian settlement. Now, comparison with Smith's maps leaves no doubt of its identity. Excavations were begun about four years ago by the late Judge Graham of the United States Court of Customs Appeals and will be continued by Dr. T. Dale Stewart of Smithsonian.

The story of Pocahontas' kidnaping is told in a compilation of the works and travels of John Smith:

"But to conclude our peace, thus it happened. Captaine Argall, having entered into a great acquaintance with Iapazaws, an old friend of Captaine Smith's, and so to all our nation ever since hee discovered the countrie; heard by him there was Pocahontas whom Captain Smith Relations intituteth the Numparall of Virginia, and though she had beene many times a preserver of him and the whole colonie yet till this accident shee was never seen at James Towne since his departure.

"Being at Patawomeke, as it seemes thinkihg her selfe unknowne, was easily by her friend Iapazaws perswaded to goe abroad with him and his wife to see the ship; for Captaine Argall had promised him a Copper Kettle to bring her but to him, promising no way to hurt her, but keepe her till they could conclude a peace with her father. He told her, if Pocahontas would goe Hee was content; and thus they betrayed the poor, innocent Pocahontas aboard, where they were all kindly feasted in the cabin. Iapazaws treading oft on the captaine's foot, to remember he had done his part; the captaine when he saw his time perswaded Pocahontas to the gun roome; faining to have some conference with Iapazaws, which was onely that shee should not perceieve hee was any way guiltie of her captivity; so sending for her again he told her before her friends, she must goe with him, and compound peace betwist her countrie and us; whereat the old Iapazaws and his wife began to howl and crie as fast as Pocahontas, that upon the captaine's fair perswations, by degrees pacifying her selfe; and Iapazaws and his wife, with the kettle and other toies, went merrily on shore; and shee to James Towne.

"A messenger forthwith was sent to her father, that his daughter Pocahontas he loved so dearly he must ransom with oure men, swords, peeces, tooles, etc., he trecherously had stolen."

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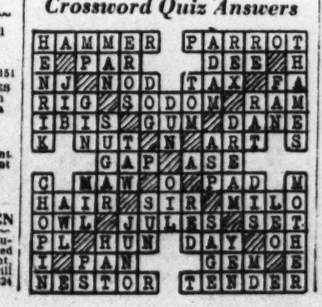

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Analysis of Patent Law

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee, in this, its formal presentation.

Meanwhile, there has been another development. By a process of evolution the Committee has set its own tone, and tempo.

Witnesses before the Committee were not hectored or badgered. The one instance where the apparent reluctance of a witness brought an irritated comment from the Committee's interrogator caused prompt rebuke from members of the Committee. It was not repeated. The evidence was for the most part gone over in advance with witnesses or counsel, and so far as known no surprise evidence was introduced.

Startling as some of the facts are to the lay public, it must be said that little is new to government agencies or to interested businessmen. No such complete blueprint of actual conditions, however, has ever been presented before, or presented with such a fanfare of publicity.

Another observation is that thus far, the Committee has not proposed any remedies. What the result of all the fanfare will be, nobody knows, least of all the Committee. In fact the Committee has not shown any signs of a fundamental philosophy or viewpoint, or unity of approach. The five or six executive agencies of the Government represented on the Committee are each preparing their own "case history," with little apparent relationship to one another. This, however, is mostly a problem for the future. The first act of the drama, presented by the Justice Department, has set the stage, and evolved the procedure. This deals with the patent structure.

Contrast Was Well Presented

Two extremes were presented. First, the automobile industry which follows a co-operative patent policy, and second, the glass container industry, which follows an aggressive policy of patent control.

As to the latter F. Goodwin Smith, President, Hartford-Empire Company, frankly defended the "stability" which patent control produced.

"You think it is desirable," asked Thurman Arnold, "to give to Hartford-Empire the right to look over the field and determine the capacity and quantity and the demand and all that sort of thing?"

"I do, Mr. Arnold," answered witness, "because I don't know who is better able to decide."

And he added later, "I think as far as glass is concerned, the industry has been very much benefitted by our policy."

Evidence shows that the Hartford-Empire Company neither manufactures glass containers itself, nor the machines for making them. It conducts research work, and acquires patents—here, there and everywhere. It licenses other manufacturers to use its patents, and supplies them with the machinery, built to its specification. These machines are not sold outright. If they were, the purchasers could produce as many goods on them as they wished. They are leased rather than sold, and the Patent Law permits Hartford-Empire, under this arrangement, to restrict the output of goods from the machines, and to apply other controls.

Summing it all up, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, committee chairman, at the adjournment of the presentation said: "Those in control of patents are, as a result of the present state of the law, in a position to issue or refuse what amounts to a certificate of convenience and necessity to those who may desire to enter the industry.

"For example, we find that in one instance in Texas producers with Texas money, Texas raw material and Texas labor were unable, because they could not secure a license from a corporation in Connecticut, to establish a Texas business. This incident tends to illustrate the extent to which development of natural resources of the West and South is hindered by artificial means."

South Is Advised It Must Increase Industrial Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A fine tradition of what constitutes the good life is one of the South's main advantages in education, asserted Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, a native of Georgia, and for the last 28 years a professor at Teachers' College, Columbia University, before an audience of 500 teachers and educators meeting in Atlanta, Ga. under the sponsorship of the Progressive Education Association.

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ALBERT VOSS
Christmas Cards, Toys and Games.
Christmas Wrappings, Tags and Seals
Open Evenings to 9 o'Clock
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-1656

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 LEXINGTON AVENUE, N. J.
96 Main Street Paterson, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON

For Practical
Christmas Gifts
WESTERMAN'S BABY & JUVENILE SHOP
Van Houten and Washington Sts., Paterson, N. J.

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 Van Houten Street
TELEPHONE SHERWOOD 2 8677
Paterson, N. J.

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired While You Wait
Fine Workmanship
Quality Materials
77 Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey
(One door west of Washington St.)

PLAINFIELD

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BEST WISHES
for a
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
and
A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
from
ROSENBAUM'S

Do Your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
EARLY
at
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
"A Safe Place to Shop"

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
285 E. 4th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Happy Holiday Greetings
Sandy's Hat Store
Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

Park Sample Dress House
226 Main Street Hack 2-7157
Mrs. I. Greenhouse sends Season's Greetings to All Monitor Readers

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

Exquisite Perfumes
by Bourjois, Caron, Chanel, Cheramy, Coty, Corday, Guerlain, Hudnut, Houbigant, Lucien Lelong, Lentheric, Lanvin, Prince Matchabelli, Yardley.
DAVIS DRUGS
Jos. H. Mettler, Inc.
FREE FAST DELIVERY
RIDGEWOOD 6-2446 • WALSH SQUARE

Schweinfurth
Beautiful Display of
Christmas Wreaths
Poinsettias and
Christmas Flowers
63 N. Van Dien Avenue
Ridgewood 6-4760, 6-4761

The Everlasting Gift
For the Whole Family
A MOVIE CAMERA!
8 mm $32.50 16 mm $39.50
ALJIAN
Everything Photographic
15 W. Ridgewood Ave.

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
Esso
Cars for it!
16 Godwin Avenue RI. 6-3345

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

MARCUS SHOE SHOP
63 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
A Practical Gift
DANIEL GREEN

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE 6-4400

THE TAVERN RESTAURANT
Under New Management
Near Warner's Theatre
166 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Special Christmas and New Year's Dinners Served
No Liquor Sold

RUTHERFORD

Straub's Service Station
Specialist in State Inspection
Brakes, Lights, Wheel Alignment
Batteries Charged, etc.
20 Rutherford Ave. Ru. 2-0106

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

"CHEVROLET"
Is America's Choice
Be Modern to the Minute
see
J. O. ANGEL at Laird-Johnson, Inc.
325 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2500

There are still three days in which to choose from
WERNER'S
Fine Selection of Christmas Gifts for Men and Boys.
57 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

BORSCHNECK & NOTT
INCORPORATED
Florists
wishes you all a Very Happy Christmas
96a PARK AVE. RU. 2-1552

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

Meyers Service Station
Cedar Lane Tea 6-5430
Electrical Gifts
Toasters Refrigerators
Irons Radios
Waffle Irons

Give Practical Gifts
WM. LUDEWIG
Housefurnishings Glass
Hardware Paints
319 Queen Anne Rd. Tea 6-4991

Cherry Wreaths In All Sizes
TABLE CENTERPIECES
All Kinds of Christmas Plants
OSMAR EICKHOFF
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK (Continued)

Butterworth Dairy
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

Gifts of Jewelry
WATCHES — Bulova, Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen
DIAMONDS—$15.00 to $500.00
TOILET SETS—$6.75 to $47.50
RINGS—(Birth stones) $5.00 to $35.00
GIFTS FOR ALL—$2.00 up
The Friendly Store
REID'S
15 East State St. Tel. 5829

Milk Produced on Our Own Farm
OAKLAND'S FARMS
Delivered at door daily
Sullivan Way, Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 2-3724

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done In Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

It's the Season for a Delicious Mince Pie From
BONAT Bake Shop
220 E. Broad Street

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

BIVONA
VARIETY FISH MARKET
LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS
SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT
25-27 East Broad Street
Phone WEstfield 2-3042

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

INGRAM, Inc.
Complete Automobile Service
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166

Season's Greetings
SWAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. EMILY DE PUY
535 Carlton Rd. 854 Mountain Ave.

THE GIFT STORE
Since 1900
Brunner's
JEWELERS
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
822 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

Schuster's Meat Market

118 ELM STREET
Phone WEstfield 2-0547

PETER KRUP
Furrier Tailor
23 Elm Street
Tel. WE. 2-3661

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Better Stores"
Alive with
GIFTS
for Everybody!
Each of our six floors is brimful of Gifts to tell the Christmas story in a bountiful, lasting way!

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-12 Hamilton Street

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

CHEESE
All popular varieties from leading countries are offered here for lovers of good cheese, at reasonable prices and with courteous service always.
Ference's Cheese Shoppe
925 HAMILTON STREET

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats Renewed! Free delivery.
Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 Welsh St., Chester

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Gold Stripe and Phoenix Silk Hosiery for Gifts.
Mail Orders Filled

HARRISBURG

J. H. TROUP'S
Christmas Radio Sale

ALL MAKES
15 So. Market Square

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

Flowers for Christmas
Harry J. Gillian Florist
214 N. SECOND ST., HARRISBURG, PA.
FLORAL SERVICE PHONE 33571

STANLEY R. LINGLE
FLORIST
933 N. Third Street Phone 23136
Large assortment potted plants, cut flowers for Christmas

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
26 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Full Line of Toys
Lionel Trains
Christmas Trees and Greens
Ard. 1496

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Foods
FELBIN BROS.
LIBERTY MARKET
Ogontz 131-132-133
York and Greenwood Avenue

"CHEVROLET'S THE CHOICE"
BRANNER CHEVROLET COMPANY, Inc.
815 Greenwood Avenue
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

A. S. Farnwald
Flowers
The Unusual Gift in
● CUT FLOWERS
● CORSAGES
● PLANTS
● POTTERY
● GLASS
York and Greenwood Avenue
Ogontz 2442

Hutchison's
Jewelry Store
Give
SWANK
Gifts for Christmas
to Every Man on Your List

THE CEDAR CHEST.
A. J. Miller, 3rd
Apparel for Men
414 York Road Open Evenings

for her for him
many attractive gifts for both
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

PHILADELPHIA

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone orders gladly taken
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order.
Roseanne Beauty Shop
Specializing in
BETTER PERMANENT WAVES, $5.00
3 Beauty Items, $1.25
1813 RANSTEAD STREET
(Near 18th and Chestnut Street)
Locust 3737

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
200 W. CHELTEN AVE. PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

Last Minute GIFTS
Always a Fine Selection
Let us help you select cards and gifts that reflect your personality.
"We love to be of service"
The PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad and 5603 N. Broad

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts, Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Room 2274 3 South 10th St.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

RCA-VICTOR Combination Sale
Console $85.00
Subscription 5.00
Victrola Attachment 14.95
Victor Records 9.00
Sale Price $99.50 $110.95
(Save $11.00)
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

IN BELLEVUE IT'S . . .
Louis Knell & Son
for Christmas Gifts and Toys
SLEDS—DOLLS—TRAINS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
511 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

For the Coming Holidays
SEE ZE-WE'S
for All Groceries of Quality
Christmas Delicacies
Tel. Lehigh 5903 626 Washington Road

READING

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Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE MILK
Electropure
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

POMEROY'S
World's Fair of Gifts
has everything you need for last minute Gift Needs.

SCRANTON

12-Page Gift Book... FREE!
Gift-apparel for men, women and children . . . photographed direct from our stock. An invaluable gift-buying guide in twelve pages of rotogravure. Ask for free copy on our main floor.
SAMTERS

We Welcome
NEW CONTACTS
which require the services of a conservatively operated institution.
Third National Bank and Trust Co.
Member F. D. I. C.

DEEMER & COMPANY
209 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Watermark Pens, Portable Typewriters
Many Practical Last-Minute Gifts
Stores also in Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Ranges, Radios
Dishwashers and Cleaners
Small Appliances
W. C. CARTER CO.
217 N. WASHINGTON AVE.
"Scranton's Leading Electric Store"

Puhl & Ziman
The Leather Mart
Wardrobe Cases Belts
Zipper Bags Umbrellas
Jewel Cases Key-tainers
Handbags Brief Cases
Gloves Swiss Music Boxes
211 North Washington Ave.

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat

Campney's "Family Pack", Fruit Baskets, Fruit Cake, Mincemeat, Ferndale Plum Pudding.

Quality Antique Shop

Repairing, Refinishing, Carving, Upholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers, Linoleum, Window Shades
A. L. LEWIS
Tel. Sewickley 696 408 Walnut St.

SEWICKLEY SALES and SERVICE
TOWING
Day and Night Service
205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
Headquarters for
Fine Holiday Foods and Gift Fruit Baskets

510 Beaver St.
Tel. 1900

"My! It's GOOD When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 881

Try HERZBRUN'S
for FINE TAILORING
for MEN *and* WOMEN
Cleaning Repairing Pressing
545 Beaver Street Telephone 239

Practical Gifts
Slippers and Hosiery for Christmas
MILLER'S
"Quality Footwear"

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

Swarthmore Chocolates
Handmade of Finest Ingredients
104 Park Avenue
Also 3713 Garrett Road, Drexel Hill

For That Thank You Note Use
EATON'S
NOTE PAPER
Michael's College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY

Jonas Toy Shop
7028 Terminal Square
Formerly West Garrett Road
Ask for our Billy and Ruth Catalog of newest toys.

Greeting Cards
Upper Darby, Pa. Open evenings

WEIL'S GIFT SHOP
6932 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Arrow Shirts, Arrow Neckwear
Interwoven Hose, Stetson Hats
Daniel Hays Gloves
Hickok Suspender and Belt Sets
Silk and Wool Robes
Sweaters, Leather Jackets, etc.
He will be pleased with the gift you buy here.

Buy HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT *at*
MOORE'S
Arrow Shirts and Neckwear
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Hose
Botany Neckwear
6038 Terminal Square Open Evenings
Estab. 1914

BYWOOD MARKETS
790-7053 Garrett Road
Sincere Courteous Delivery
Our store is as near as your phone. Call Blvd. 289—619
Headquarters for Birds Eye Foods

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Phone Madison 550
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

THE LINGERIE SHOP
Ladies' Accessories

Lingerie—Robes
Hosiery—Blouses
Featuring
Mary Barron Slips
11 SOUTH BEAVER ST.

MUSETTE Pianos, Radios
Julius Music House
EST. 1884
141-43 W. MARKET STREET
Everything in Music, and Musical Instruments

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Miniature

Deep in the heart of the County of Hampshire, England, lies the Village that Nobody Knows.

This hamlet that is so romantically nicknamed is a typical English village in miniature, but so small, so isolated, so "unimportant," that few persons, even in near-by towns, have ever heard of it. For the innocent-abroad who seeks both the beautiful and the unusual, the Village that Nobody Knows is a collector's piece.

An English Village.

It is not quite off the map altogether, for on local large-scale maps it is called Eldon. It is the smallest village in England.

Eldon has its village church, its village farm, its village cottages. Yet Eldon's total population numbers only nine persons, three of whom are children.

The little church is only 25 feet in length. Once every year it is filled to overflowing, when farmers, with their wives and sons and daughters, numbering about 50 in all, come from many miles around to the harvest thanksgiving service.

The village has only three houses. One is the farm house, two are cottages.

A postman from King's Sunbourne, market town four miles distant, cycles through every day to deliver letters. A policeman comes through on a bicycle once a week.

But Eldon "keeps up with the timmes." The tiniest hamlet of England boasts an automobile. It belongs to the Squire who lives in the farmhouse.

And Eldon, of course, has an "oldest inhabitant." He is a young man of 33 who drives the farm tractor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Discovery

We have another interesting story of an unusual village, this time a village in Denmark. At the fishing town of Frederikshavn, Jutland, the gas supply is free to all.

Those who wish to have gas laid on at home can merely go out in the garden and drill a hole in the earth, for under the village lies an apparently unending supply of natural gas.

C. B. K. M., of London, writes to say that when in Denmark recently, she heard the story of how Frederikshavn discovered this great boon.

In the waters of the Kattegat Straits there is always present a bubbling circle of water, known as the Witches' Cauldron. For many years nobody could explain how this cauldron was caused. But a Frederikshavn fisherman, who had done a bit of reading by candlelight, declared his belief that the bubbles were caused by an escape of gas.

When the fisherman made this pronouncement, almost everybody laughed. But our pioneer was not dismayed. He merely started to bore a hole in his garden.

The town's laughter turned to amazement when one night the fisherman's cottage was seen to be brilliantly lighted, and inquisitive folk who peeked through the window saw the lady of the house cooking on a gas flame!

Now anybody who wants gas merely digs for it. For those who cannot afford the $75 cost for boring, there is a main supply tapped by the town council.

♪ ♪ ♪

It Is All Clear Now

For no good reason at all, we now move on to Mars. That planet has been much in the news recently and we would like to reprint part of a delightful piece of nonsense written by humorist Maurice Lane-Norcott in the London Daily Mail, after a leading astronomer had announced

"All this planet business is just a little bit over my head."

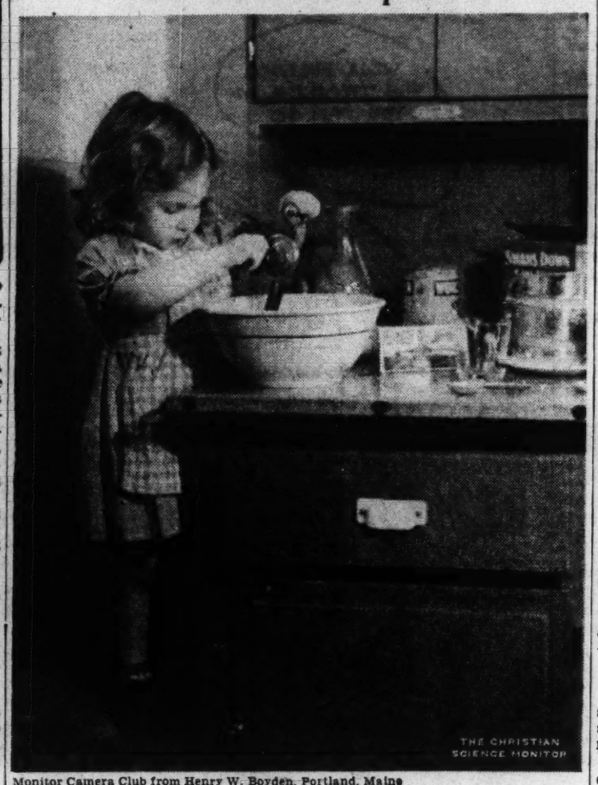
that there could be no life on Mars.

"Vibrating to a crowded gathering of Martian scientists yesterday, the Martian Astronomer Royal sent out the following thought wave:

"'Though we see on Earth some evidence of life, it is probably extremely low. It is impossible to detect in the damp atmosphere which surrounds that planet any trace of slikogen, fokogen, blubdub diclorab, or flobro-grupsnorbate, without which life as we know it cannot exist.

"Furthermore, without a plentiful supply of nomo-thomophuts heads couldn't float and all movement would be impossible owing to the Force of Brobnobity.'" J. A. M.

The Christmas Spirit—



Monitor Camera Club from Henry W. Boyden, Portland, Maine

Whipping Up a Cake

Quotation for Today

THE forceful, vigorous, effective men are those who execute their ideas while they are full of the enthusiasm of inspiration.—ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

A Man's Job

It is no great matter to associate with the good and gentle; for this is naturally pleasing to all, and everyone willingly enjoyeth peace and loveth those best that agree with him. But to be able to live peaceably with hard or perverse or undisciplined persons is a great grace and an exceedingly commendable and manly deed.—Thomas à Kempis.

Brevities

Whit's Wit: It's better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same.

Life Digest (Australia): You can exercise the same muscles beating a carpet that you do playing golf.

Detroit News: Why the bagpipe player always walks briskly as he plays is now explained by one of them. It seems the moving target is harder to hit.

Minneapolis Star: Remember the good old days when stocks had to go up more than two points before the papers called it a bull rampage?

Toronto Star: A portable radio is advertised "for those who are unhappy without their music in tub, train, or tent." Which recalls another hardship of the pioneers: when they took a bath they had to do their own singing.

In Lighter Vein

When a Dummy Isn't!

"I just love to be the dummy in the bridge game."

"Yes, one feels so free to talk then."

More Service

"Don't you think our waitress is very attractive?"

"Maybe, but I wish she was a little more fetching."—Humorist.

The Reason

"Yes, it was a case of love at first sight."

"Why didn't you marry him?"

"I saw him several times afterward."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

A La June Bride Recipe

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner,
Eating a pumpkin pie;
He put in his thumb
And pulled out—a sweet potato!

That's Why

"Why haven't you pressed your trousers?" roared the sergeant-major.

"I had them under the mattress all night, but I'm such a light sleeper," replied the recruit meekly. —Answers.

Endless Game

A man mortgaged his home to buy an automobile. Then he went around and tried to mortgage the car to get money to build a garage.

"How are you going to buy gas?" curiously inquired the man of whom the loan was asked.

"Well," replied the other slowly, "if I own a house, a car, and a garage, I should think any dealer would be willing to trust me for gas."—Wall St. Journal.

Daily Anecdote

Mercy

When the Romans conquered the province of Azazene, they brought 7,000 Persian prisoners to Amida, where they suffered great misery and want.

Acaces, Bishop of Amida, moved by their plight, assembled his clergy, described the suffering of the prisoners, and then said: "God has said that He loves mercy better than sacrifice. He would certainly be better pleased with the relief of His suffering creatures than with being served with vessels of gold and silver in the churches."

The clergy agreed with the views of the good bishop, and the sacred vessels were forthwith sold. With the proceeds, the 7,000 Persians were not only maintained during the whole of the war, but were sent home at its conclusion with money in their pockets.

So moved with admiration was the Persian monarch, Varenes, that he invited the bishop to his capital, and there received him with the utmost reverence, conferring many favors upon the Christians for his sake.

—Prevails in the Kitchen

Henry W. Boyden, Portland Maine

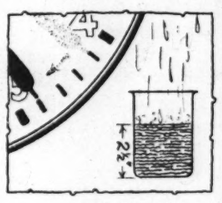
Practice With the Roaster

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Cloudburst Is?

A cloudburst is the popular name for an extremely heavy but brief fall of rain, local in character, and usually occurring in connection with a thunderstorm.

Cloudbursts occur in the hottest seasons and are frequently accompanied by a great deal of lightning. Like all rain, the cloudburst is



caused by the cooling of warm, moist air, causing the water vapor to condense into drops.

In the cloudburst, a warm current of moisture-laden air comes into contact with a cold air current, and the moisture condenses quickly into rain drops.

Cloudbursts are most commonly observed in mountainous regions. The reason for this apparent fondness for rugged territory becomes clear when we look into what causes the excessive precipitation.

In the course of a thunderstorm, a violent uprush of air may occur. This vertical current tends to check the fall of the raindrops and results in the accumulation of large quantities of water high in the air. A weakening of the up-rushing current will allow the accumulated drops to fall suddenly—and a cloudburst results. One reason that cloudbursts are common in mountain territory is that rising air currents are more or less interfered with as the storm passes over the rugged terrain.

The exact amount of rainfall in the severest cloudbursts is only a matter of guesswork. It is known, however, that nearly two and one-half inches of water fell in three minutes on Nov. 29, 1911, at Porto Bello, Panama. And on April 5, 1926, at Opid's Camp, on the western skirts of the San Gabriel Range, in California, there was a fall of more than an inch of rain in a single minute.—W. P. Keasbey.

Reward

Hollywood, Calif.

Two writers who had been selling their stories to magazines with great success were called to Hollywood—that is, they heard the call of Hollywood, as they say.

With the kindly aid of an alert and sympathetic office boy, these two writers were given fair opportunities for the needed appointments, with the right executive. The office boy liked the two writers, and he gave them many short-cut tips, and priceless film studio hints.

Soon the writers had talked themselves into important film positions. Later they were offered a new contract by the film executive of the scenario department. However, they decided to accept the new contract under one condition: that the studio agree to include in the contract the employment of the kindly, witty, and alert office boy. They desired him as their junior scenario writer assistant.

And happily this request was granted, with an increased salary agreement. And it all brings to mind what Byron said: "All who joy would win must share it. Happiness was born a twin."

Party Fun

Fun With Synonyms

All that is needed in this game is a book of synonyms.

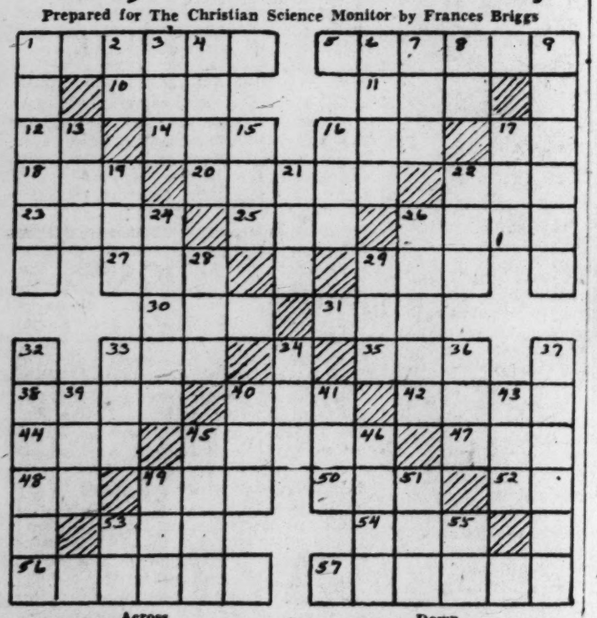
The group gathers round a leader, the latter holding the book of synonyms. The leader then picks a word, and asks one of the players for a synonym. If the player can give one, the book is then passed to him, and he becomes leader, and so on.

If a player cannot name a synonym, he defaults, and must sit out until next game. The same word is then given to another player to supply a synonym. If he, too, fails, he is retired.

The game is continued until all but one player are retired. He is then announced winner, and a new game is started.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What must be used in playing the xylophone (sing.)?
5—What is a kea?
10—What golf term means number of strokes required?
11—What name is given to several British rivers?
12—Trenton is the capital of what State (abbr.)?
14—Cain was a fugitive in what land?
16—The Stamp Act imposed what?
17—What is fourth of syllables used in solmization?
18—What is a carriage with its horse or horses called?
20—What city was destroyed with Gomorrah?
22—What is a male sheep?
23—What wading bird is related to the herons?
25—Chicle is used in manufacture of what?
26—Hamlet's nationality made him what?
27—In a violin, what is the piece at upper end of finger board which supports strings?
29—Michelangelo was famous for what?
30—What is a hiatus?
31—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
33—Seed of poppy, used as birdseed, is called what?
35—What is the pulvillus of an insect's foot?
38—What was the secret of Samson's strength?
40—What was H. Rider Haggard's title?
42—What Roman official brought about Cicero's return from exile?
44—What bird lived in an oak, according to Mother Goose?
45—What is first name of author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"?
47—What is a clique?
48—More than one (abbr.)
49—Who invaded Europe about A. D. 450, forcing Rome to pay tribute (sing.)?
50—What is the period of earth's revolution on its axis?
52—Exclamation of surprise.
53—Who was the Greek god of flocks and pastures?
54—The chsicedony is valued as what?
56—What legendary king of Fylus was noted as a wise counselor?
57—The car attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water is called what?

Down

1—What is the first name of author of "Hedda Gabler"?
2—Who was the most famous Italian traveler (init.)?
3—What island is off northwest coast of Great Britain?
4—Who was the Greek god of love?
6—What is first name of hero of George Eliot's first novel?
7—What is the Latin word for "king"?
8—What prefix denotes "again"?
9—London, England, is situated on what river?
13—What is the projecting arm of a crane, supporting the load?
15—The jackal is a wild what?
16—What is a male cat?
17—What is a revolving vane in machinery?
19—What mechanical device is used to clean cotton of seeds?
21—What color is grayish brown?
22—What did the Pied Piper drive out of Hamelin (sing.)?
24—Glucose is what?
26—In what did Jacob see angels descending a ladder?
28—What is the marble with which the player shoots?
29—Cleopatra's horned viper was what?
32—Who was the Poet of the Piano?
33—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wire?
34—What is obtained from the bergamot and used in perfumery?
36—What Roman god was identical with the Greek Pluto?
37—Who is honored because of Anna Jarvis, on second Sunday in May?
39—The shoemaker used what to pierce holes?
40—Heliology is the science of what?
41—What color is mixed with yellow to obtain orange?
43—What is the fifth sign of the Zodiac?
45—Who was the wife of Jupiter?
46—What herb having purple flowers and oblong leaves, is much used in cookery?
48—Cardinal wears what to signify his rank?
51—The sen is 1-100 of what?
53—Much of what book of the Bible is attributed to David (abbr.)?
55—Annapolis is the capital of what state (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

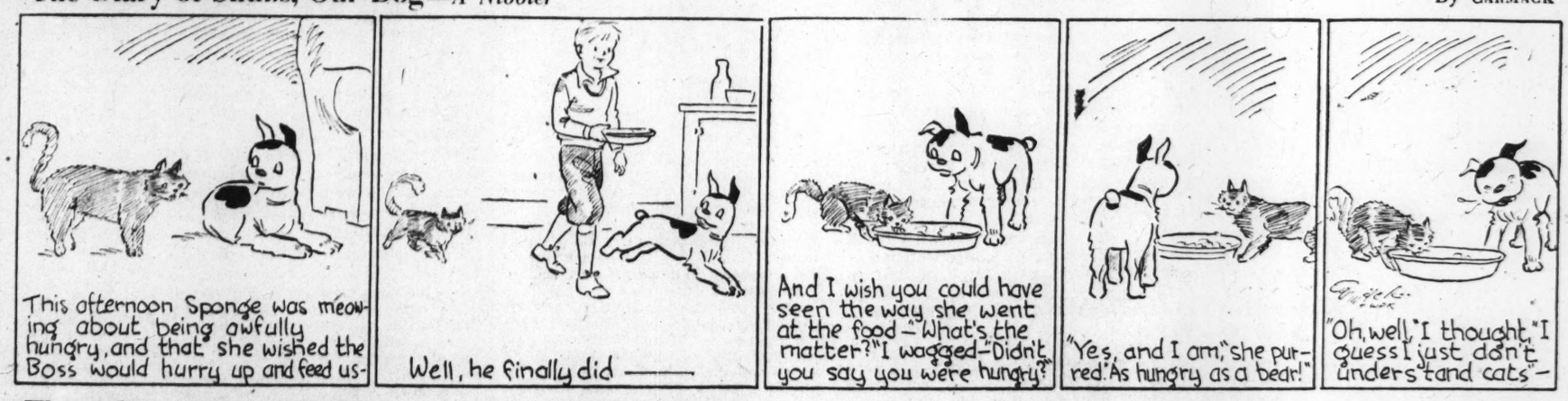
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Race Against the River*

By LE PELLEY

WHY NOT TAKE GASOLINE OUT OF THE TRUCK AS LONG AS IT'S STUCK HERE?
THAT'S A GREAT IDEA! THERE'S A LARGE CAN IN BACK!
QUICKLY THE TRUCK DRIVER EMPTIES THE GASOLINE FROM THE TRUCK INTO THE CAR
WELL... WE HAVE A FULL LOAD! HERE'S HOPING!
ALL ABOARD
CLIMB IN
WE'RE MAKING GOOD TIME OVER THIS GROUND...
IT'S GETTING COLDER! THE MUD IS FREEZING HARD AND WE WON'T SINK IN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Nibbler*

By CARMACK


This afternoon Sponge was meowing about being awfully hungry, and that she wished the Boss would hurry up and feed us—
Well, he finally did ——
And I wish you could have seen the way she went at the food—What's the matter?" I wagged—"Didn't you say you were hungry?
"Yes, and I am," she purred. "As hungry as a bear!"
"Oh, well," I thought, "I guess I just don't understand cats"—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Still Has Three More Days*

By THE HAGERS

I SAW TED TAKE A SUDDEN SPILL. HE DIDN'T MOVE, BUT LAY THERE, STILL.
I HURRIED DOWN. "ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?" HE LOOKED UP. "OH YES, WADDLES, QUITE.
I'VE JUST DISCOVERED I'M A DUNCE. I HAVE TO LEAVE FOR HOME AT ONCE.
I QUITE FORGOT, WHILE HAVING FUN, MY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING ISN'T DONE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Christmas in Spain

APPEALS for a Christmas truce in Spain awaken a deep response in the hearts of people everywhere. Christmas *is* peace, as the plea for a truce in Spain helps to make plain even to the world's limited understanding.

In the first year of the World War, history records, British and German soldiers came out of their entrenchments on Christmas eve, and sang and played together. Was not that tendency—later officially discouraged—the normal, instinctive manifestation of the real Christmas spirit, needing only some human recognition to prove how irrepressible is man's inherent brotherhood?

Christmas is the ever-appearing of the Christ idea transcending human concepts of its seeming relation to time and place. If men's limited understanding of this can stay the tide of war for a limited time, a more complete, constant realization of its spirtiual meaning will drive hate and fear out of men's hearts. The world's response to appeals for a month's truce in Spain portend the day when people everywhere will recognize the spiritual significance of Christmas at all times.

Poland and Russia

WHATEVER the new Russo-Polish trade agreement may mean to the economic relations of these countries, it is still more important for its political meaning. For its political aspects interest all Europe in a way that even a potential thirtyfold increase in trade between Russia and Poland does not.

Poland's geographical position in Europe makes that country a political barometer. Long before the handwriting on the wall spelled "Munich," Poland had signed a non-aggression pact with Germany, thus becoming the first country to retire from that ring with which France encircled the Reich after the World War.

Not that with Poland's withdrawal the end of French hegemony in Europe became inevitable. That rested rather on French and British policy than on the policies of the smaller states. Yet Poland, as one of these smaller states which must constantly and quickly adjust themselves to change, must attempt to forecast the political weather. Quick to seize the opportunity created by German pressure on Czechoslovakia, Poland got its slice of territory at Czech expense, seeming thus to side with Germany at a crucial moment.

Poland knew which way the wind was blowing then. Warsaw's recent protest to Prague against an alleged movement in Czechoslovakia to stir up Ukrainian national feeling indicates that Poland knows only too well which way the wind is blowing now, and who is blowing it. The dream of a Ukrainian republic is a German as well as a Ukrainian dream. By the building of such a state, the Third Reich could dominate a rich region, and it has been clear that through this method Germany's leaders might best make inroads into the Russian Ukraine. But millions of Ukrainians live in Poland, and a threat to Russia in this case becomes a threat to Poland, as well as to other states where large Ukrainian minorities exist.

Not altogether for the same reason, but in the same direction as the Russo-Polish agreement, is the appointment of the pro-French Grigore Gafencu as Foreign Minister of Rumania. Apparently without French encouragement, members of the ring that once circled Germany tend to reach out for one another's hands, not to support another great power's aims this time, but to protect their own interests.

Menus for Mariners

A COMMITTEE, representing British shipowners, and the National Union of Seamen, has recommended to Britain's Board of Trade various improvements in the regulation diet of the merchant navy. The days when the sailor's fare consisted chiefly of "salt horse" and "hard-tack" have gone with the windjammers. Out of date is Franklin's observation that the cook was generally chosen for no other reason than that of his being the worst sailor on board; and could that renowned sea-cook, Long John Silver, but view one of his successors at work today, he would undoubtedly open his eyes, and demand in all seriousness: "What is he doing in that galley?"

Yet there is still room for improvement in one direction; and the Committee has, perhaps, taken a hint from Captain Reece of "The Mantelpiece," that hero of the Bab Ballads, whose care for his crew was such that

> Did they with thirst in Summer burn?
> Lo, seltzogenes at every turn,
> And on all very sultry days
> Cream ices handed round on trays.

That is to say, it suggests that menus should be varied to suit climatic conditions, which appears a very sensible proposal.

JUDGING FROM the type of toy displays in the various department stores, it's the children of the world that are arming to the teeth.

A YOUNG MAN in Tampa, Florida, has been yawning every two minutes. And Congress won't open for two weeks yet.

Streamlined Justice

JUDICIAL procedure, for centuries traditionally entrenched in England and the United States against attempts to tinker with its machinery, is gradually being "modernized" through the supplanting of time-wasting technicalities with more businesslike methods.

Amended bankruptcy laws, the new rules of the Federal courts, and the increasing number of States adopting or considering the Massachusetts pattern of pre-trial have efficiently contributed to the streamlining of an almost cumbersome procedure.

Proof of the practicability of the new methods is offered in the report of Judge George C. Sweeney, pre-trial justice of the Federal court for the District of Massachusetts. In its initial venture into the Federal courts, the pre-trial, by clarifying issues, eliminating matters of proof, obtaining admissions and agreements from both sides, has in three weeks cut the list of jury cases nearly in half, and reduced proportionately the delay before trial in those cases which were not settled or dismissed.

The too-common trickery of the professional obstructionist before the bar, the clever lawyer who gets by on his ability to stall, sidestep, thwart, delay and disrupt the machinery of the court, is on the way out. Judging by the initial test of the pre-trial system in the Massachusetts Federal District Court, the migration will be beneficial to the public and consistent with the achievement of a form of justice more "equal and exact."

Should Government Contribute?

ONE of the outstanding recommendations of the Advisory Council on Social Security is that the policy of distributing the eventual cost of old-age insurance by approximately equal contributions from employers, employees, and the Government, ought to be embodied in the Social Security Act. This is in accord with the practice in a majority of countries that have had old-age insurance for a number of years, but it carries several interesting implications if applied to the American social security system.

According to one presumption, the Government contribution would not begin until somewhere around the year 1943, when the rate of pay roll tax on employers and employees would have reached 2 per cent each and the Government contribution would take the place of further increases of the rate on them. This seems to imply an expectation that the Federal budget will be balanced by that time and that the Treasury will have some surplus over regular expenditures to devote to that purpose.

Meanwhile the change proposed involves two principal effects that would be different from the present impact of the pay roll taxes. First, it would spread the burden more broadly on the theory that the Nation as a whole receives some benefits from the provision of old-age security. Second, it would spread a portion of the burden, through income and luxury taxes, more in accordance with ability to pay instead of making it all a tax on employment.

Rather strikingly it happens that the principal politically available alternative, if any change at all is to be made in the Social Security Act, is represented either in the Townsend plan or in the program of an offshoot group, the General Welfare Federation. Although these plans are popularly associated with the idea of larger pensions, an important item is the fact that they propose a very different type of taxation than either the pay roll tax or the net income tax. The Townsend plan proposes a 2 per cent transactions tax on practically all business transactions. The General Welfare or Boileau plan attempts to simplify this into a 2 per cent gross income tax.

In either event the effect is very much the opposite of taxation according to ability to pay. A gross income tax is collectible from a person even whose net income for the year has been less than nothing. A transactions tax is a kind of all-pervading sales tax subject to possibly more objectionable pyramiding than an ordinary sales tax. Much of the burden of either tax is likely to fall upon persons least able to pay.

There is room for a surmise that one reason the Townsend plan has appealed to so many Republican congressmen is that it does at least include a plan for its own financing. In this respect it brings us around again to the question, perhaps both pertinent and impertinent, "Where is the Government going to get the money to make a contribution to old-age annuities?" Will it at length balance the budget by economies? Will it broaden the tax base down to persons of relatively small net incomes?

The conclusion may be old-fashioned but seems difficult to escape that the Government must be in a sound financial position to pay its other bills before its promise will mean genuine security to the aged.

COZY BY THEIR firesides after days of sawing the trees that fell in the September hurricane, New Englanders are aware that even an ill wind blows somebody some wood.

Those Sea "Shanties"

Book News of the Day

IN AN interesting introduction Miss Colcord tells us that, on American flash packets, the "Irishmen, of whom there were always a few in every crew, were admitted to rank ahead of the white Americans as shantymen; though they in turn were outstripped by the American Negroes—the best singers that ever lifted a shanty aboard ship." Some day, when the history of American folksong as a whole has been exhaustively and authoritatively studied, when someone has done for the entire range of American balladry what Child did for English and Scottish, the true extent of the influence of Negro and Irish on American folk-song will be realized. Take away what is Irish and Negro from this book and there would be little left.

Miss Joanna C. Colcord in SONGS OF AMERICAN SAILORMEN (New York: Norton. $3.50) well deserves the thanks of all readers of folksong, for she has now added much new material to her earlier collection "Roll and Go," now out of print. The result is the most complete collection of American sea shanties yet made. She prints the music, and thus makes available for singing such good tunes as "Roll the Cotton Down," as catchy a melody as "Oh, Susannah." Her book is beautifully printed and illustrated.

* * *

Miss Colcord's running comment is readable, but the editing in general leaves something to be desired by the folklorist. Often she doesn't give her sources, telling us simply, for instance, of a version of "High Barbaree" that the fourth and sixth verses are "supplied from other sources." She says of a version of the "Lowlands" that it "is based upon a still earlier English or Scottish ballad," when it would have been just as easy to tell us which English or Scottish ballad. She sometimes fails to identify stanzas intruded from one ballad into another, such as

> St Patrick was a gentleman, he came of
> dacent people,
> He built a church in Dublin town and on
> it put a steeple,

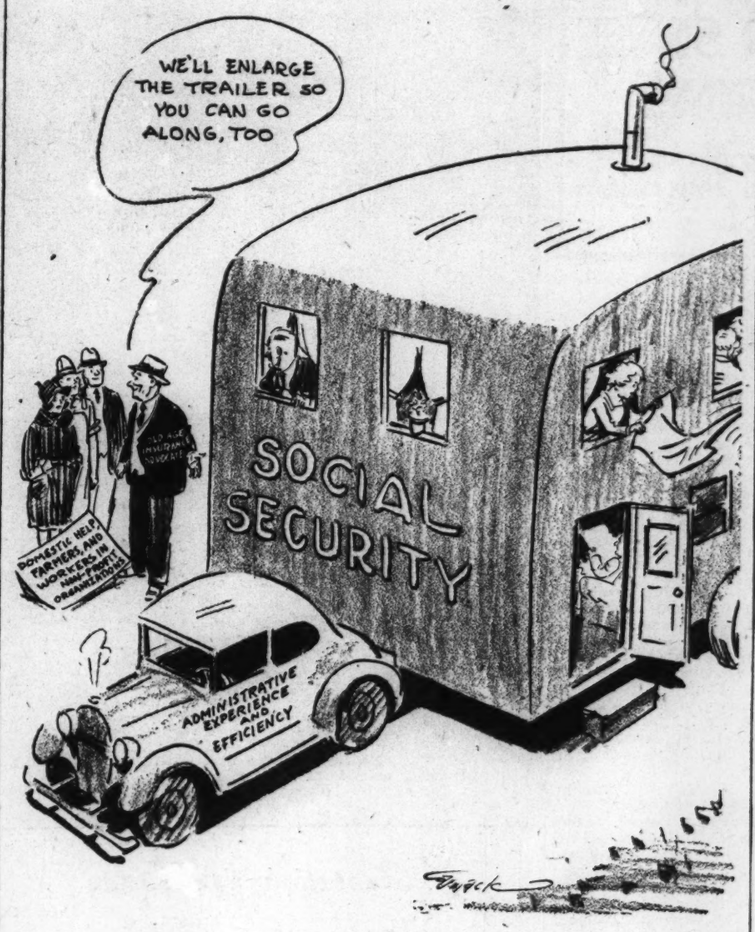
which, of course, is an intrusion into "Haul Away, Joe" from an Irish come-all-ye attributed to Michael Moran, a Dublin street-singer of the last century.

* * *

She leaves unexplained and undiscussed some phrases and references which should have been a welcome challenge to good editorishp. But these are sins of omission which will not much trouble the general reader, sayer, or singer for whom the book was primarily made.

The absence from this collection of any songs of the river causes me some wonder. The Great Lakes are represented by the rollicking "Cruise of the Bigler" and the lugubrious "Persia's Crew," but there's scarcely a sign of a song whose original habitat might have been the river. And that certainly is surprising when one remembers that in the last century the sea and the river met not only at New Orleans, but at river ports all the way up the Mississippi and Ohio to Pittsburgh. Surely at capstan, leaning on rope, and in his place in the friezelike burden-bearing procession over stage from steamboat to levee the Negro rouster made his songs. But where are they? What is to the river what "Blow the Man Down" is to the sea? H. R.

How About the Car?


WE'LL ENLARGE THE TRAILER SO YOU CAN GO ALONG, TOO
SOCIAL SECURITY
DOMESTIC HELP, FARMERS, AND WORKERS IN NON-PROFIT MAKE-WORK ORGANIZATIONS
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE AND EFFICIENCY
Black

Little Wanderer

FOR a full week preparations for Christmas had been going forward briskly. Now the pantry shelves were filled with mince and pumpkin pies, cakes and cranberry sauce. Even the vegetables were peeled and the turkey ready for roasting.

I stepped out on the path, but my companion lingered on the threshold. "Little Wanderer!" she said. There was a slight, almost imperceptible dwelling on the words that gave them a universal quality.

"Whom do you mean?" I asked.

* * *

She smiled. "I suppose it was Jamie coming to us at Christmas time made me think of it," she said. "Jamie was a Little Wanderer from the Home in Boston," she explained, after a moment. "My husband and I had no child, and when he gave up going to sea, after sailing his own ship for over thirty years, we decided to adopt a boy. We prayed and studied over the matter for many months. Then, lest we pick out a pretty child, simply for his looks, we wrote the head of the orphanage and asked him to select a boy for us, and he sent us Jamie."

The snow crunched under our feet as she talked.

"Caleb went to the station to meet him," she said, "and I stood in the doorway waiting. In the room at my back were all sorts of things the neighbors had brought in, as well as the toys I had bought. One had knitted a cap and another had cut down a coat of her husband's. I had made a number of blouses. All these things, beside a prancing rocking horse, made quite a show.

"He came through from Boston tagged like a bundle," she said. "'Is this the boy I'm looking for?' Caleb asked him, and Jamie cocked his head and inquired, 'Is this the man I'm looking for?' Then they came home hand in hand.

"He was a shaver of eight, with bright dark eyes under a tangle of curls. He ran straight to me, holding out the superintendent's parting gift—a watch which he had broken on the trip up. He laid it in my hand, sure that I could mend it, and somehow his confidence seemed to stand for the days and months that might have made us mother and son.

"He had been brought to the orphanage when he was three," she continued, "and save as he had been taken by the superintendent to sing at church concerts, had never been outside the institution. Now the sight of the sands and the sea astonished him. Caleb understood the feeling. 'Go as far as you can see,' he told him, and away the youngster pelted. We saw the little form grow smaller and smaller until it disappeared. When he returned, there was a satisfied look in his eyes. He had discovered a new universe—outside the walls of an orphanage."

Again that slight dwelling on the words made me glance at her. And suddenly the light in her face seemed reflected all about us. Not a growing thing on the dunes, from the tallest pine to the tiniest plant, but seemed instinct with the desire to give.

From then on her story was illuminated, like a Christmas scroll, with the boughs of red berries which we gathered, with the sprays of pale green mountain laurel, so like its Greek namesake, with garlands of running pine, and finally with a small spruce tree, whose roots we carefully wrapped in burlap before placing it on the sled, for later it would be set out in the dooryard.

"When folks who want to adopt a child come to an orphanage," she said, "not a child, even the tiniest, but hopes to be the one chosen. But years passed, and Jamie was never chosen, for he was kept out of sight on account of his beautiful voice, a pure high soprano, which made the superintendent feel that he could hardly bear to part with him. But when our letter came it won the day, and after Jamie had sung before a large audience the superintendent stepped forward and announced, 'This little boy is to have a home with a sea captain.' If he had said, 'with the President of the United States,' Jamie could not have been prouder.

"And that first Christmas Eve he was with us," she said, "his little heart was so filled with gratitude that when the Portuguese minstrels sang outside our door what did he do, but unbeknownst to us slip out of the house and join them, and the next day pour his share of the money he had taken into my lap."

* * *

That evening, after we had decorated the low-studded parlor, we packed and trimmed the Christmas baskets, ready for distribution in the morning. Simple baskets they were. A poem and a glass of jelly in this one, a can of quince preserves and a hand-painted card in that. Some of the baskets would go to friends and neighbors, others to strangers.

My companion met my eyes. "No, I don't know the family at the foot of the street," she said. "They just moved here. But it's sort of been coming to me," she added, "that there's a little wanderer in every heart that finds his home at Christmas—if we love him."

MARY MEARS

American Aid to an Aggressor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The war in China would be over in thirty days, those who have recently come from China affirm,

If,

(1) We would not ship scrap iron to the Japanese,

(2) Women would not wear silk stockings,

(3) We would not ship oil to the Japanese,

(4) No trucks nor automobiles were sent to the Japanese.

We are helping the Japanese militarists to win this war. Why? Human imagination has never in any war before conceived such horrifying concepts, staggering, unbelievable. Do we want success for such mentality? Do we want to live in a world where such atrocities are supported and where gain accrues therefrom?

Every intelligent person in America can do something to stop the war. What are we doing? Being sorry for the wounded Chinese who are compelled to suffer and die without attention, without food, water, or protection from the weather! Sorry for the women and children who are horribly, brutally abused, defiled and killed?

"If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" (James 2; 15, 16.)

That age-old "alibi" of self-justification, "Am I my brother's keeper?" will not absolve us from the crime which we abet, support and sustain. In justification of the "better self" we must take our stand actively against aggression.

(MRS.) EDITH LOVE DRAKE

Chicago, Ill.

More on Men Teachers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the letter in The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Needed: More Men Teachers?" perhaps some information from Berkeley, California, may be helpful.

The University of California is placing high value on men teachers, encouraging in every way possible the young men who seek advice of the Dean of Education.

For one reason, men are likely to remain in the profession for life and thus contribute to the progress of the profession, while women often terminate their experience by marriage.

Boards of Education are especially desirous of a combination of physical education with other branches. This past year the Board of Education in the Berkeley public schools employed seventeen men teachers out of an approximate nineteen new teachers. Some of them had had previous experience but many came direct from the University after having had the required number of years in practice teaching. They teach history, commercial subjects, science, social sciences, English. Many combine physical education with these subjects. A few are teaching in the elementary grades, though the majority are in Junior High and High Schools. In Berkeley the elementary teachers start with the same financial scale as the other teachers.

A former University of California basket ball star and captain of his team, is now principal of one of the Alameda, California, high schools. A former University varsity cheer leader is teaching the high fifth grade in one of the Oakland schools.

Another man is combining a teaching major in English with physical education and basket ball coaching. He believes boys, as well as girls, even if they are only majoring in shop, should study English. He looks forward to a happy life in teaching, beginning in the elementary grades and working up toward a principalship and other administrative offices. MRS. ESTHER B. McCORNEY

Berkeley, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

A New-World Axis?

By Glen Levin Swiggett

POSSIBILITY of formation at the Lima conference this month of some kind of a Spanish-American bloc already has been emphasized in this column. Such a bloc can be in a position to challenge the policy and block the successful carrying out of proposals and plans of the United States at Pan-American conferences. Until it is evident to Spanish America that these proposals conceal no harmful intent Americans may expect these blocs to form and endanger the purpose and real reason for official Pan Americanism.

An Associated Press dispatch from Lima now states that a bloc of thirteen Spanish-American countries has been formed and that by prior agreements the candidates of the bloc have been successfully placed in presumably key conference committee posts. With the exception of Ecuador these countries represent Middle America. They include Mexico, the five Central American republics, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and the island republics, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

It can safely be said that Mexico occupies a position of leadership within this bloc. The influence of Mexico, however, extends farther. A Mexico-Bolivia axis is in process of formation. Common origins, identity of race and social objectives give to such an axis in these days of strange political relationships the rare quality of permanency. And a Popular Front government in Peru might easily attract that country to this axis.

Chile's Pedro Aguirre Cerda stands as the first Popular Front president in a Latin-American country. Whether Chile is to become under him the southern terminal of a Mexican continental axis will doubtless depend upon his continuance in power and on the success of the mission sent by Loyalist Spain to his inauguration. The chief of this delegation is Indalecio Prieto, Spanish ex-Minister of Defense and a powerful missionary of a philosophy of government which Chile is apparently eager to try out after the manner of Mexico.

* * *

In many respects the visit of Indalecio Prieto at this time to Mexico and Chile has great political significance and probably will have far-reaching consequences. It should greatly strengthen Mexico's position and will undoubtedly encourage Mexico's ambitions. It may lead to public recognition and acceptance of a Mexican policy and program of leadership which has gone forward steadily since Mexico's challenge to the United States in Central American affairs and in the espousal of the cause of Sandino.

One may easily envision a Cardenas-Aguirre Cerda understanding as the result of the visit of Loyalist Spain's distinguished Señor Prieto which will be a far greater menace to Pan Americanism as interpreted today than any real or imagined designs of totalitarian governments upon the democracies of the Western World. Mexico has not wavered in loyal friendship to so-called Republican Spain since the very beginning of the Spanish Civil War. The Socialist Party in Chile is naturally in sympathy with Mexico. It is understood that this party will have three portfolios at least in the cabinet of the Popular Front president.

A Mexico-Chile axis may not have the permanency of that of Mexico-Bolivia. It will have, however, far greater power as a political reality. It can make of Pan Americanism the futile dream of political philosophers and an archival tradition of official diplomats. It may compel recognition by the United States of governments, forms of government and practices by governments foreign to the traditions of its own. One may test the real strength of this Spanish-American bloc by the persisting rumor in Washington that the Roosevelt Administration is considering some kind of a friendly gesture in the immediate future to the Spanish Loyalists. As a political expedient it may have merit. Working accords, however, of the United States Government with these expanding West Coast leftist governments will be increasingly difficult as country after country is attracted to the Mexico-Chile axis.

* * *

For some time missions and individuals, not tourists, from Spanish-American countries have been going to Mexico to study that nation's social problems and educational system. Mexico has consistently encouraged these visits. There have been, apparently after a studied plan, military and diplomatic or "goodwill" missions as well. Decorations of their respective countries have been conferred after their manner, strengthening greatly mutual ties of friendly understanding. Frequent Spanish-American conferences in fields like labor, education and the press promote likewise this attraction to Mexico of countries that were once ruled from Mexico.

Mexico's Revolution and its Constitution of 1917 are inspiring like-minded groups in other countries who identify their cause with that of Mexico. Their nationalistic desire, their understanding of political independence and self-government is attracting them to a Spanish-American axis under the guidance of Mexico.

In the United States, it would be the greatest folly to underestimate the significance of signs which indicate the growing strength of Mexico in the Pacific or West Coast and Caribbean countries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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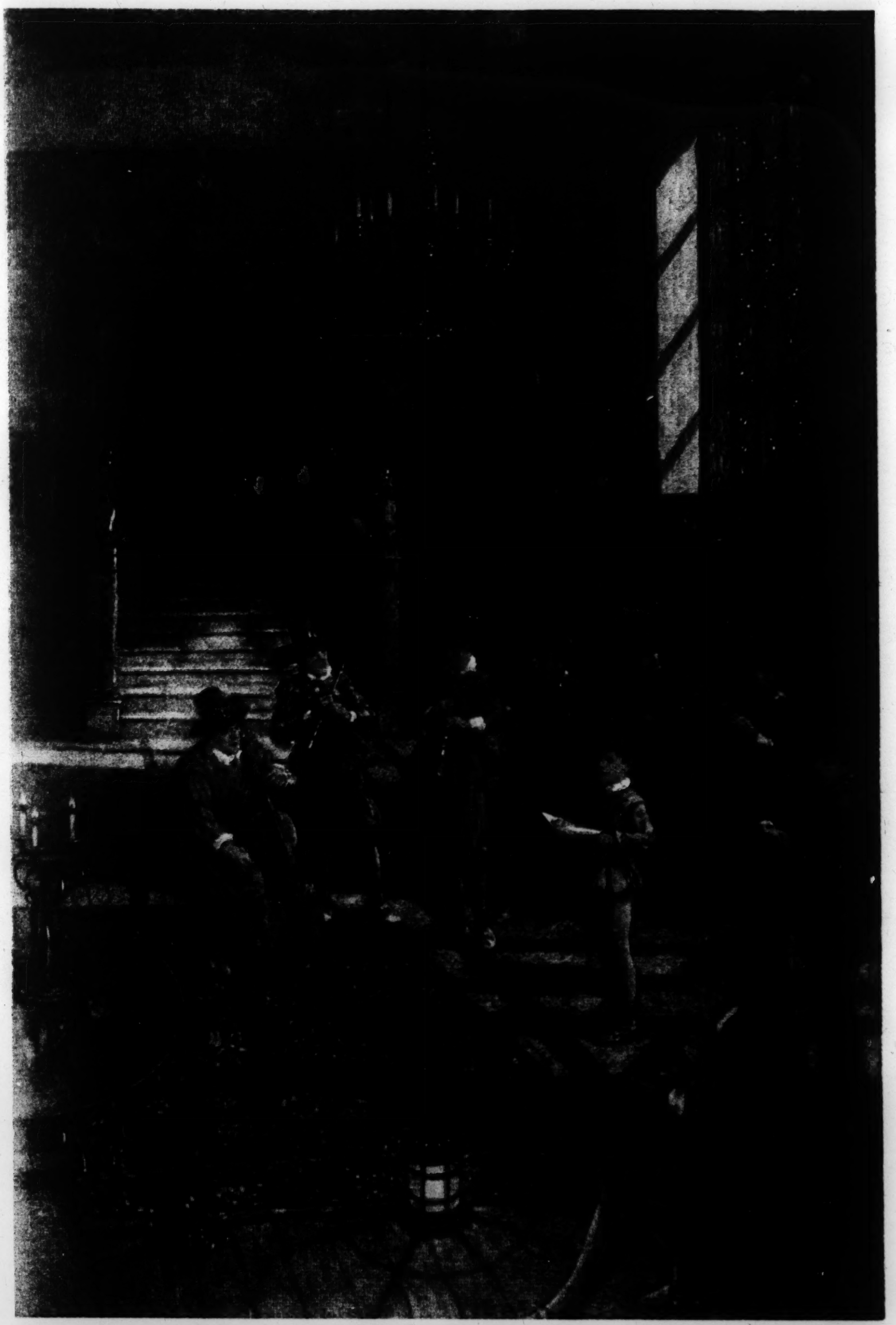

God rest ye Merrie Gentlemen

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Cordell Hull, Practical Idealist

This Determined Secretary of State From Tennessee Is Inclined to See Things in Black and White But Even Those Who Disagree With His Views Admire the Man

By Joseph C. Harsch

CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE
The World's Leading Practitioner of Economic Appeasement

Wide World

DURING THE SIX YEARS of the Roosevelt Administration its New Deal skies have been laced by the blazing trails of many a dramatic personality and meteoric career. But while there is nothing to remember most of them by other than a little comet dust on the record, Cordell Hull, who never blazed the sky or made a dramatic headline, stands out today head and shoulders above the Washington throng a great Secretary of State, and very possibly a presidential candidate in 1940.

How does it happen that this Tennessee mountain ascetic has had a greater impact on American public opinion than any other member of the Administration except President Roosevelt himself? During 25 years in House and Senate his only claims to recognition were a somewhat unusual sincerity, a reputation as a rather impractical idealist, and a crusading zeal for lower tariffs expressed in rather dull, monotonous speeches which generally cleared the floor. His selection for the highest post in the Cabinet was the occasion for surprise and a general assumption that he was intended as a "front" behind which the President would run his foreign policy himself.

It is unquestionably the character and integrity of the man which have commanded esteem and made Mr. Hull the only member of the Roosevelt Cabinet whose personality has made a real impression on the public. It is not his policies or his utterances. He has had an uphill fight with his policies against a general predisposition of public opinion against them. His trade agreement program was contrary to the trend of American thinking for decades. His idealistic internationalism clashes with a prevailing disposition toward isolationism which has been dominant in the United States since 1920.

Further, he is no speech maker, or phrase maker. His high-pitched, monotonous voice is at an opposite pole from the magnificent radio tones of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Hull is not brilliant. Sometimes he is scarcely coherent. He does not have a single qualification of the popular politician or the demagogue.

Yet when Cordell Hull is introduced at a public dinner in Washington the audience will rise and cheer and applaud as it does not for any other official of the Administration. Even for the President the applause, though often as long, does not have the same quality of profound respect. What they are applauding is a man whose character is more important than capacity, a man who formulates his principles first, and then measures his conduct by them, driving tenaciously, unswervingly toward his fixed objective with consistency, idealism, an almost spiritual zeal, with faith in the rightness of his cause, and with deep self-respect.

* * *

Go back to the Tennessee mountaineer for the key to this man who impresses some as an impractical dreamer, some as "an El Greco saint," who is at one and the same time the despair of his professional diplomats, because he sees the world and its problems in glaring contrasts of black and white rather than in the gradual shadings of color their training has taught them to seek and yet is respected by them as no predecessor in recent times. Mr. Hull is a product of those mountains. He was born in one of their upland cabins. He swung an ax as a boy; got his education the hard way, when few around him considered books worth the effort he devoted to them; knows what it is to be safe only with a gun on the hip and a determined look on the face.

The mountaineer is a restrained, tenacious, self-respecting person. In the mountains these qualities frequently express themselves in feuding. There is much of the feudist in Cordell Hull. If he believes himself wronged he can be as implacable in seeking reprisals as he can be in achieving his higher aims. After the humiliation of the London economic conference he did not rest until he had driven his humiliator, Professor Raymond Moley, out of his department and eventually out of Washington. What is most notable about him is a sort of transmutation of mountain traits and their application to higher things.

He sees the world and his task as Secretary of State through the eyes of a mountaineer. You can find the evidence easily in his policies and his actions. He oversimplifies. But by that very trait he achieves a consistency which is the secret of his effectiveness. To him the world is threatened by a group of desperadoes, swashbuckling brigands roaming the highways robbing every passer-by who is not strong enough to defend himself and is so unfortunate as to get in their way. Like the mountaineer, he does not court trouble for which he is not prepared. Often to callers he has described the man who walks down the street of a mountain town looking straight ahead, offering no harm to anyone, but keeping his hand on his gun. Such a man, Mr. Hull says, is never molested. Such is the position he has sought to give the United States in a world threatened by desperadoes.

He is fired with a burning conviction that the "outlaw nations" must be curbed if there is to be peace and order in the world. He seeks to counter their course of aggression by every weapon at his disposal. But he is a realist in the sense that he recognizes the limitations of his position. He knows that the American people are not prepared to give him weapons beyond those of diplomacy and his trade agreement program. These he uses to the full while at the same time attempting by what he calls his "preachments" to arouse both the world at large to join together to end international banditry and American public opinion to support American participation in such a move.

* * *

But until that time arrives, and he knows it is not here yet, he steadfastly refuses to be pushed or cajoled into a false position. Ardent liberals anxious to have the United States go to the aid of Czechoslovakia or China or Spain are baffled by his refusal to take the steps which they, with reason, believe he would like to take. He does this because, remembering his mountain boyhood, he knows that one doesn't risk a quarrel with an armed man unless one is both armed and prepared to back up his position with strength.

But nothing would be more mistaken than for anyone to assume from these failures to act overtly against aggression that there is any willingness to compromise with aggressors. The nearest move made by American diplomacy toward compromise with aggressors since the totalitarian march began was the President's statement expressing qualified approval of the Anglo-Italian accord. That was done by the President and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles while Mr. Hull was vacationing at Pinehurst. He came back to Washington fuming and threatening to resign.

On the other hand, he would never have uttered the "quarantine" phrase by which President Roosevelt gave so much false hope to the anti-fascists of Europe, because to Mr. Hull it misrepresented American willingness to take an active part in resisting aggression. Nor would he have gone quite as far as did the President in the latter's castigation of Germany over the Jewish persecutions. Mr. Hull does not believe in goading or provocation when one is not ready to act.

This attitude produces seeming conflicts. There is no questioning his ardent desire to see peace established in the world. He is known as a man of peace. The most satisfying reward which could be given him would be world-wide acclaim as a peace maker. Yet today he rivals even a sailor-President as a "Big Navy" advocate. To him battleships are the gun on the hip which means the difference between security and insecurity to the mountaineer.

The result is a foreign policy which draws a fine line of distinction between

(Continued on page 14)

Shall the Americas Have a League?

This Question Looms Large Above Lima While the Pan-American Conference Hears Two Provocative Proposals for Organizing the Defense of the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

THE EIGHTH Pan-American Conference in Peru's City of the Kings is weighing a proposed American League or Association of Nations that would wield economic sanctions more stringent than those of Geneva.

Severance of diplomatic and economic relations with the aggressor, in an ascending scale of severity, becomes automatically binding on every member when the disturber of the peace has been named. Geneva recently interpreted its Covenant as leaving members free to decide individually whether they will apply sanctions in any given case. Stronger in this respect, the American League, by excluding military police power, would be milder than Geneva.

The League project has a separate heading in the chapter on Organization of Peace, and the project figures largely in several other agenda items.

This does not mean that the proposed American League of Nations overshadows what a Peruvian paper the other day headlined as "la politica del Presidente Mr. Roosevelt." The liveliest and most controversial subject of conversation in Lima is the proposal for uniting the Americas, including Canada, on a basis of mutual armed defense. This subject appears nowhere upon the Conference agenda but comes up for consideration because of the right of the American nations to introduce any new topic that properly may enter discussion.

In terms of the rapidly evolving political situation throughout the world, even a project so revolutionary as a punitive American League of Nations, largely inspired by the Geneva model, pales beside the bright new trial balloon on defense let loose by Mr. Roosevelt and now floating over Lima.

* * *

It is symptomatic of these headlong times that the decisive shift of the Americas from inter-American interests to world interests came only two months before the Lima Conference opened with "The March of the Banners" in the Peruvian Hall of Congress. More slowly, the American League reached an advanced stage of discussion two years ago. The special Buenos Aires Peace Conference received at that time separate but largely parallel proposals for a league, submitted by Colombia and the Dominican Republic, both members of Geneva. These nations, having taken the initiative, were requested to draft a combined text for Lima.

While there is no expressed relationship between the League plan and the proposed armed alliance of all the Americas, Lima inescapably weighs them together, and against each other. Both are bids for sweeping departures in American diplomacy as a whole. If either one should be adopted, it would tend to exclude, or mold, the other.

Presumably the Pan-American Congress, outlined as the new Parliament of the Americas, would have to decide when and on what terms the armed alliance would come into force against a foreign aggressor—if any. The existence of an armed alliance, and the balancings of power within this alliance, could not fail to influence, possibly decide, actions of an American League of Nations.

A case in point is Article 12, stormy petrel of the "Project of Treaty on the Association of American Nations."

Guarantee of respect for present territorial integrity and of the political independence of the members, which is Article 10 in the League of Nations Covenant, is Article 10 in the proposed American charter.

Membership is limited by Article 1 to "all the independent States of the New World."

Article 11 repudiates force as a bestower of juridical rights.

Article 13 condemns "armed peace, which increases military and naval forces beyond the requirements of internal security and the sovereignty and independence of the States." Arms reduction is pledged "to the minimum consistent with national security."

* * *

So buttressed and illuminated, Article 12 reads: "The members of the Association of American Nations renounce neutrality in connection with all wars of aggression. Consequently, when the Congress (the new Pan-American Congress), in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, shall have determined the aggressor, all the members of the Association obligate themselves to take joint and united action with the victim of the aggression."

The words, "all wars of aggression," would appear to include foreign invasion of the Americas. The obligation to "take joint and united action with the victim of the aggression" sounds remarkably like an armed alliance in event of foreign invasion. Yet in Article 23 the only aggression mentioned is that by members of the Association.

Assuming that the procedure of naming an aggressor within the Americas should be adopted, with consequent economic sanctions, it would be only a step to the naming of a non-American aggressor. The armed alliance, if achieved, would then come into play as a form of military sanction in defense of the American victim.

Both the Association and the alliance proposals are encountering deep-seated opposition in Lima, as well as ardent support. Debate turns principally on elements that mean farewell—possibly forever—to features of the present American community of nations. These features are believed by many to constitute strength beneath an appearance of weakness.

The armed alliance device has been discarded since the early, anxious years following Hispanic America's winning of political independence from Spain and Portugal. The United States could not look to the south for military support during its first half century of independence, since the other America was still colonial in 1776, and reached full independence only in 1825. Hispanic America in those early days was seeking military strength in union. This was a primary aim of Simon Bolivar in summoning the forerunner of all Pan-American Conferences, though not then so named, at Panama in 1825.

Later conferences of Hispanic American nations, to which the United States was not invited, also sought armed alliances. Nothing of continent-wide scope resulted. An all-American alliance has not been within the range of possibility for at least a century, if it is now. Argentine opposition, for one thing, is vocal and unyielding.

The Association, or League, project departs from accepted practices chiefly in respect of sanctions. Compulsion studiously has been excluded from the inter-American system to this point. Mutual respect for law and the moral force of friendly suasion are its sinews.

If the sanctions articles are omitted, a League would merely enlarge and speed the work of many present agencies without altering their essential nature.

The Pan-American Conferences, officially known as International Conferences of American States, would become an annual Pan-American Congress. It would meet in American capitals by rotation. More frequent meetings would be held when required. The Pan American Union would become the Permanent Secretariat. Procedures of investigation, conciliation, arbitration, and resort to courts of international justice, at present embodied in treaties, would be strengthened.

As in the present conferences, each Association member would have one vote in the Pan-American Congress. This gives to Latin America a 20-to-1 voting advantage as an offset to the superior power and influence of the United States. Yet all decisions would be by unanimous vote, so that any one member could block an action by which it did not wish to be bound.

* * *

In addition to Colombia and the Dominican Republic, continuing American members of the Geneva League are Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, Panama, Mexico, Haiti, and Cuba. All 20 of Latin America's nations have been members. Costa Rica withdrew in 1927, Brazil in 1928, and Paraguay, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala within the past two years. Venezuela, Chile, and Salvador complete the list. They have given notice and are in process of resigning from Geneva.

The necessity for taking account of possible conflicts of authority is recognized in Articles 26 and 27 of the American text. The Association is declared to be compatible with Geneva. Collaboration is offered, and solicited. A provision in Article 27 gives the American League power to nominate candidates for the League Council among its American members. Those elected "shall be guided" within the Geneva League by policies defined by the Pan-American Congress.

An American League of Nations? Lima may not choose, probably will not choose, to give a final answer. There is always a committee to which troublesome topics can be referred for further study. But Lima certainly will indicate a trend either away from or toward closer organization of the Americas.

"INFORMATION PLEASE" ON THE AIR
At the Table, Left to Right: Alton Cook, Program Guest; John Kieran, Program Regular; Alice Duer Miller, Guest; F. P. Adams, Regular

Radio I. Q. Gets a Boost

"Information Please" Finds Popularity as an Adventure in Nimble-Witted Conversation While the Public Tries to Stump the Experts

By Clarke Robinson

WITHOUT BENEFIT of the latest devices of publicity devoted to making emotions pulse more quickly, a new radio program took shape on the air during an evening in May this year.

For want of something better to listen to, many citizens, a trifle skeptically, tuned into "Information Please." There drifted into the many living rooms throughout the nation a distinctive buzz of well-bred and quick-witted conversation. Questions and answers began shuttlecocking back and forth from the radio with a delightful air of being impromptu. The queries came with a new technique of nimble wit and were being answered with mental deftness. Nothing was forced and there was fun here, spontaneous and erudite fun. An irresistible odd flavor of charade hung over the whole affair.

The questions ranged in motif from those which demanded an answer in the form of some popular melody in swing to snatches from the classics. Clifton Fadiman served as the pivot. He cast the questions. John Kieran, sporting writer, responded frequently and correctly. Another scribe, Franklin P. Adams, better known as F. P. A., tossed his answers in a jocular tone. With jaunty reminscence, a popular writer of fiction gave tongue to a character in Dickens whose chief bid for fame was her taste for cucumber sandwiches and a musician insisted that "A Pocket Full of Dreams" would be a title that associated itself with a quiz on Freud.

This went on. Good-humored repartee drifted out into the room. At length, mother came in from doing the supper dishes and Junior got up from the dining-room table and left his book to listen. Grandma quietly turned her chair about. In a few minutes the program faded inconspicuously and was gone. Even too quickly. A family gazed off into space, then at each other. A household had tuned their radio in on strangers hardly half an hour before. They had just said good-night to friends.

Today, "Information Please" is in the forefront of interesting features on the air. What's it got? Where is its appeal? For one thing, many people find themselves listening to something which they had indefinitely longed for. "Information Please" is composed of substantial stuff which makes for pleasant thoughts and brings back reminiscences from the banked fires of memories. America likes it. Mr. Kieran and Mr. Adams are intellectual wits. Mr. Fadiman is in a fair way to become an institution.

These three gentleman are the permanent party. Each Tuesday evening, as the studio audience makes itself comfortable in one of Radio City's commodious broadcasting rooms, Mr. Fadiman steps to the edge of the stage, where his microphone is set facing a long table at which are ranged the quartet who are to be queried.

"It will be ten minutes, ladies and gentlemen," he announces, "before we go on the air. Mr. Kieran and Mr. Adams have been here for some time, but we have two invited guests this evening who have never been with us on 'Information Please.' (These folks usually consist of people rather well known in the arts.) The questions used in 'Information Please' have been sent in from all over the land. None of them are rehearsed nor do we know what they are. However, we feel that we had better warm up and we shall take this additional time to ask and receive answers from some few questions that we have selected."

This is an odd prelude to a new friendship. There is nothing pedantic about it. Audience, quizzer, and those quizzed enter into the friendly spirit. It's an intimate party. Mr. Fadiman rattles out his questions and answers come echoing back. Sometimes the replies are sketchy and the master of ceremonies demands more definite answers. Mr. Kieran and Mr. Adams may sing to emphasize their points. This brings forth gusts of laughter and the rapidity of one's thinking keeps pace with the movement of what is going on.

Milton Cross, the announcer, appears on the stage. The property man moves his props—the cash register which rings when a questioner stumps the experts, and the recording machine which makes the rooster crow—to the mike. Engineers come into the control rooms and the program director holds up his hand.

"In 30 seconds we will be on the air," Mr. Clifton Fadiman quietly calls to the audience. The supervisor nods. You listen to Mr. Cross make his announcement. The rooster crows. A hush settles over the room, and once more "Information Please" is going out to entertain a nation.

Without Clifton Fadiman, we fail to see how this delightful feature could be the success it is. While Mr. Kieran, the walking encyclopedia, and Mr. Adams, the scholar, and the other invited guests supply an irreplaceable background, nevertheless it is the sparkling intellect of the quiet master of ceremonies that is responsible for the good will the program has won. Mr. Fadiman has had other radio experience. He has reviewed books on the air for some time.

CLIFTON FADIMAN, PROGRAM PIVOT — Robert W. Leavitt
He Covers 35 Books a Week as Book Editor for the New Yorker and Gives No End of Lectures

For years Mr. Fadiman wanted to head a program which might draw listeners toward the radio with no sense of compulsion. He had always believed that this radio technique, if one were to supply good value with it, would appeal more to the listening public than reams of rattling ballyhoo. Mr. Fadiman is no highbrow. In the best taste he has proved his point. Today, both he and his program are a success.

Born 34 years ago in New York City, Clifton Fadiman has been, in turn, drug clerk, student, teacher, lecturer, writer, book reviewer, cyclist, tutor, librarian, editor, mail sorter, traveler, protagonist of adult education, a loved husband and father of a seven-year-old son, Jonathan—his most pitiless critic. Mr. Fadiman is a Columbia graduate, class of '25, and edited the university publication, Morningside. Leaving college in his junior year, he went to work for Alfred Knopf in New York, and when his request for a slight raise in his microscopic salary was refused he returned to school, determined never to become a publisher. A few years later he was editor-in-chief of the book-publishing firm of Simon & Schuster.

Outside the broadcasting studio, Mr. Fadiman occupies himself in many ways. Literary critic for the New Yorker magazine, he covers an average of 35 books a week. His 56 lectures in 1937-38 were delivered in 32 states of the Union. He still functions in an advisory capacity for Simon & Schuster.

Mr. Fadiman is a frequent magazine contributor, although he considers himself a journalist and not a writer. He is editing a forthcoming volume, "Living Philosophies," to be published in the spring, and writing a book on cheese, which is his major hobby. He shuns night clubs, dresses quietly, is of medium stature, and seldom wears a hat.

John Kieran, who serves weekly as an expert, was born in New York 46 years ago. He has been with the New York Times as sports columnist for nearly 25 years, with short tenures on the sports staff of the old Tribune and the New York American. His father, James M. Kieran, was president of Hunter College, and his mother, a Hunter graduate, also was a teacher. John Kieran once taught in a rural school in upstate New York. Even World War service did not stop his pursuit of literature, since he carried a library of classics in miniature everywhere he went. He reads Dickens, Thackeray, Dumas, and his desk in the sports department of the New York Times is lined with the books of Montaigne, Gibbon, and Mark Twain.

Mr. Adams may stack up as the best known of the triumvirate who supply the droll humor on "Information Please." Hailing from the University of Michigan, he made his appearance on the New York Mail in 1903 in a column called "Always in Good Humor." He traveled from the Mail to the New York Tribune, then to the New York World, where, in 1922, he originated his famous "Conning Tower." When the World suspended, he took his feature to the New York Herald Tribune. He now conducts it in the New York Post. He has always been an outstanding humorist and is known for mixing his amusing wit with wisdom. He is the author of a number of books of light verse.

"Information Please," endowed with acute intelligence and counterbalanced with salty waggery, has hit the center of a new target.

How to Organize Efficient Cities

Ideal City of Today Should Be Centralized for Concentrated Trade and Shopping Activities, and Decentralized for Proper Residential Purposes

By Miller McClintock

Director Traffic Bureau, Yale University, and Traffic Audit Bureau, Inc.

LOOPS AND WHORLS FOR TOMORROW'S TRAFFIC DESIGN
Norman Bel Geddes Drew This Plan for Linking Cities to Main Highways Without Impeding Through Travel

Wide World

TO SPEAK OF DECENTRALIZING American cities is, in a manner, to state a paradox. Cities are essentially highly centralized groupings of population. People came to live close together and to found and maintain cities for various good and ample reasons. If these reasons cease to exist, then cities will become completely decentralized, will cease to exist. It is, therefore, in an examination of the reasons which caused cities that one is likely to find an answer to the future course of city growth.

Some few cities were located and built for political reasons. Washington, D. C., is an example. Many more cities were located for military reasons in pioneer days. Even when military consideration dominated the site, considerations of trade were always of great importance.

People have always gathered to form cities, because, by living in a compact group, the making of a livelihood was facilitated. Just as this trade or economic reason has dictated the forming of cities and their location, so it has, likewise, controlled and will continue to control the internal pattern of city development.

Many people attribute the social and economic ills of cities to the fact that so large a part of the population of the country lives under congested conditions in urban areas. They feel that a forced decentralization of cities would result in a cure of many of these evils. As much as one may sympathize with these social objectives, one must be skeptical of the logic as well as doubtful about the possibility of the accomplishment.

City life becomes unnatural only when there is overcrowding and when the normal functions of urban life become dislocated. Since people live in cities primarily for the purpose of making a living, it is apparent that every family must have a place to live and also a place to work. In medieval cities, people worked in their homes or lived over their shops.

Until the nineties, nearly every city dweller necessarily lived within walking distance of his daily employment. Factories found it necessary to locate adjacent to shipping facilities and near to other producers with whom they exchanged services. It was thus that transportation controlled the internal pattern of city life. It still controls it, but in a much altered manner.

At the turn of the century the electric streetcar dominated the urban scene, seconded by speedy suburban train service. Then came the automobile and otherwise inaccessible locations between rail lines or beyond them became logical places for homes. Increasingly people began to depend upon the motorcar as their chief means of transportation for their daily livelihood or shopping trips.

Today, American people own almost 30,000,000 automobiles, which create each year almost 500,000,000,000 passenger-car miles. This is almost 10 times the mileage of all other forms of transportation combined. Studies made throughout the United States indicate that in typical cities from 70 to almost 100 per cent of the daily travel is by motorcar. In fact, in more than 400 cities streetcars, which once dominated the transportation habits of the community, have ceased entirely.

The first effect of the general adoption of the automobile was to create a rather rapid decentralization in the residential pattern of typical cities. People could live at considerable distances from established transportation lines. Today, it is not at all uncommon on a large building project to find workmen who have come from a score of different communities and, perhaps, several counties. The average distance traveled may be as much as 20 miles.

The effect of the growing use of the automobile in the early twenties was to concentrate trade activities at the same time that it was decentralizing residential activities. People could come with unprecedented freedom to central business districts and other trading areas. Established trade locations drew shoppers from increasingly wide areas. In rural districts, farmers ignored neighboring small towns, because it took a comparatively short time to drive to the county seat or other larger center.

By 1923 or 1924 the increase in automobile registrations had become so great that all the larger cities were confronted with an almost impossible congestion upon the major routes of travel in and leading to central business districts. In addition, there developed a shortage of parking facilities. When the old trade locations became inaccessible because of congestion, many refused to abandon the automobile and return to mass transportation. In fact, in most instances, it would have done them little good, for streetcars, too, were suffering from the street congestion.

Thus it was that, between the years 1924 and the depression, American cities experienced an unprecedented decentralization of trade activities. Secondary business districts grew overnight. Branch department stores, or stores specializing in secondary business locations, sprang up everywhere. Branch banking was a direct outgrowth of urban congestion, patrons being unable to go to the central business institutions and each bank bidding for customers through more accessible branches. The decentralization process was largely suspended during the depression, but now it is active again.

H. Armstrong Roberts

EN ROUTE TO MARKET, YESTERDAY AND TODAY
The Automobile Brought Thousands Into the City to Shop and Took Thousands Out to the Suburbs to Sleep

From the trade standpoint, there are in present traffic conditions few pluses and many minuses. Office activities can best be conducted in close proximity to like businesses. Efficiency and economy result from compact groupings of like executive functions. Hence, one finds great office buildings which are devoted chiefly to advertising businesses or to insurance businesses, and so on. Similarly, large concentrations of retail activities, particularly for shopping goods, require the massing of large volume establishments. These provide the possibility for large inventories of varied merchandise and give the shopper needed opportunities to compare available values.

Boston is an example of a comparatively decentralized metropolis. The heights of its business buildings are definitely limited by law. Its residential and trade pattern is spread over a wide area in Boston proper and "the twenty cities and towns." Boston has, nevertheless, one of the most congested traffic conditions in the country. The fact is, that instead of lessening traffic requirements, the widespread character of the metropolis necessitates proportionately greater travel.

Free-moving and economical transportation affords the only satisfactory basis for the development of a functionally sound plan of urban life. It makes possible the widest and most beneficial decentralization of living conditions. At the same time, it makes possible an efficient and economical concentration of those business and trade activities which can be conducted satisfactorily only with a comparatively high centralization.

If street congestion is permitted to continue in the typical city, there will be a distortion and disintegration of the normal pattern of development. Business activity will be progressively decentralized and residential activities will be limited to congested and compact areas.

Since the motorcar is increasingly dominating urban transportation, it would appear that the only possible solution is to be found in the development of traffic and parking facilities which will permit maximum freedom of movement by this means of transportation. Specialized types of traffic facilities, sometimes referred to as express highways or limited ways, must be developed. They will do for the automobile what rapid transit did for mass transportation. The development is well illustrated in the West Side Elevated Highway in New York City and its connection to the Westchester County Parkway system by the Henry Hudson Parkway. With comprehensive systems of this character one may expect the future to bring a balanced pattern of urban activity.

A Royal Governor General

Duke of Kent Goes to Australia for an Adventure in Empire Solidification, a Precedent-Creating Appointment That Seems to Be Popular

By E. C. Cotes

HISTORY HAS BEEN MADE with the appointment for the first time of a brother of a ruling King of England to be Governor General of Australia. The young Duke of Kent, to whom this honor has come, is at Canberra to represent King George VI, who is King of Australia as well as of Britain.

The last occasion when a member of the British Royal Family held the appointment of a Dominion Governor General was in 1928-31, when the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary and uncle of King George VI, was in South Africa in that capacity. Previous instances were in Canada in 1911-16, when the Duke of Connaught, one of Queen Victoria's sons and a great-uncle of George VI, represented the King at Ottawa; and in South Africa in 1920-23, when the late Prince Arthur of Connaught, a son of the Duke of Connaught and first-cousin-once-removed of George VI, was Governor General.

Taken in connection with the visit that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth are about to pay to Canada, the appointment testifies to the endeavor that the Royal Family is making to maintain and strengthen all that unites the peoples of the British Commonwealth.

The Duke of Kent's new post puts him in a position to be an unofficial adviser whose views are likely to be accepted by the Dominion party in power, provided only that such advice does not clash with local political considerations. He can thus look forward to doing an important service. The Duchess, Princess Marina, is endowed by nature and training to help him in his task.

The young couple's wedding at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 29, 1934, is remembered as one of London's most brilliant pageants. The Princess, as she drove to the ceremony in a gilded glass coach of state, drawn by six gray horses, with footmen in royal liveries perched at the back, made a picture of beauty and charm that won for her at once a warm place in the hearts of the crowd. Her unpretentious sympathy and concern for persons needing aid have since then continually strengthened and confirmed this impression.

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In practical ability and capacity for domestic affairs the Duchess is much like her mother-in-law, Queen Mary. Personally, the Duchess resembles the late Queen Alexandra, who was also connected with the Danish ruling family. This relationship is recalled in the name Alexandra that has been given to the daughter born on Christmas Day, 1936. Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, born to the young couple in October, 1935, is a sturdy little fellow whose blue eyes and cheerful disposition recall attributes associated with his father.

The family—father, mother, and two children—have for some time made their home at 3 Belgrave Square, London. Their entertaining has been upon modest lines. Both have taken seriously their public duties—his having been to help his brother, the King, and hers to relieve the Queen of some of her many social functions.

The Duke of Kent was born in 1902 at Sandringham, the beautiful country seat on the east coast of England, where his father and mother, the late King George V and Queen Mary, had their home.

He was educated at the Royal Naval College of Dartmouth, and—just as his father, George V, had done before him—he joined the British Navy as a midshipman. From 1921 to 1929 he took his share of the hard work that is the lot of every British sailor. In charge of the Admiral's barge of the Mediterranean Flagship H. M. S. Iron Duke, he got his first experience of independent responsibility at sea. He was promoted to be a sub-lieutenant in 1923 and lieutenant in 1926. He served upon the China Station, visited Japanese waters and Canada. For some months he occupied a desk in the Foreign Office in London, where he obtained experience of diplomacy in the capacity of a third secretary in what is known as the Western Department.

In December, 1930, he represented the British King at the celebrations in Norway of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Haakon's accession to the Throne. Shortly afterward, in company with the then Prince of Wales, he made a South American tour.

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One of his first big assignments representing his brother the King was to preside at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh in May, 1935. Addressing the Assembly in the course of the proceedings, the Duke said the deepest need of the world lay neither in the political nor the economic but in the religious sphere. "Our prayer as we face the problems of our generation," he added, "must ever be for guidance from above and for the renewal of a right spirit within us."

The Duke of Kent met the Princess Marina when he was on fleet duty in the Mediterranean. A visit in August, 1934, to the lake country near Bled in Yugoslavia, when the Princess was then staying with her relatives, the Prince and Princess Paul, was followed by the announcement of their engagement.

The Duke and Duchess enjoy life in the open. Fast car driving, airplane flying, and dancing attract him. The Princess shares all his activities. She is interested in the theater, in classical dancing, and painting. The Society of Women Artists exhibit one of her portrait studies.

HOLDING THE LINES OF EMPIRE TIGHT

Above: Duke of Kent, Brother of King George VI and Governor-Designate of Australia. Below, Left: Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward. Right: Prince Edward and Princess Alexandra

Topical, Marcus Adams

WHAT IS DISCIPLINE?

By Dorothy Desmond

Courtesy of Wynn Richards, "Children in Action"

WE LIVE IN AN ERA when the subject of discipline is undergoing extremes of conception. In the totalitarian states, it means absolute acceptance of the will of some person. In the communist states, discipline follows communistic interests. In democracies, the word has various degrees. The democratic ideal is, of course, self-government through right education. It follows that it is to parenthood more than to any other single factor that we must look for increasing unfoldment of right discipline, of such paramount importance to everyone who loves the democratic ideal. Schools help, but theirs is not the intimate association with a child's development. It is always secondary.

The privilege and task of parenthood is not the simple affair it may sometimes seem on the surface. Most children come into homes where warmth and love await them. Many children are given opportunity to develop freely. Some children receive understanding care. That this last group comes down to "some" is due to the fact that no especial training for child rearing is given broadcast, either in home or school. What is learned is, for the most part, picked up in a rather loose and general way, or appears as loving intuition after children come. A few make "child-study" a specialty, but in many cases this tends to be experimental or to classify children in hard-and-fast groups, not allowing for that precious factor, the inherent individuality of each child.

Thoughtful parents face this situation and watch prayerfully for the wisdom to guide children through the formative years. To impose sheer human will upon children as a means of quelling their human will, usually accomplishes nothing, except temporary submission. A child may bow to superior physical force, just as members of a totalitarian state may do. But unless he understands the reasons for his own actions, he will simply await an opportune moment to experiment in the same course when no pressure is brought to bear upon him. The problem of discipline, therefore, must be worked out on higher grounds. As discipline derives from the word disciple, this means that a child needs an example he can and will love to follow. He needs an example in his teachers and associates—but above all in his parents.

It often seems, even when children are carefully guarded, that the influences of the world turn awry the home training, and tend to nullify the most watchful efforts. But if they are taught the value of integrity and helped to understand the attractiveness of everything "beautiful, great and good," ultimately the unattractiveness of evil will become apparent.

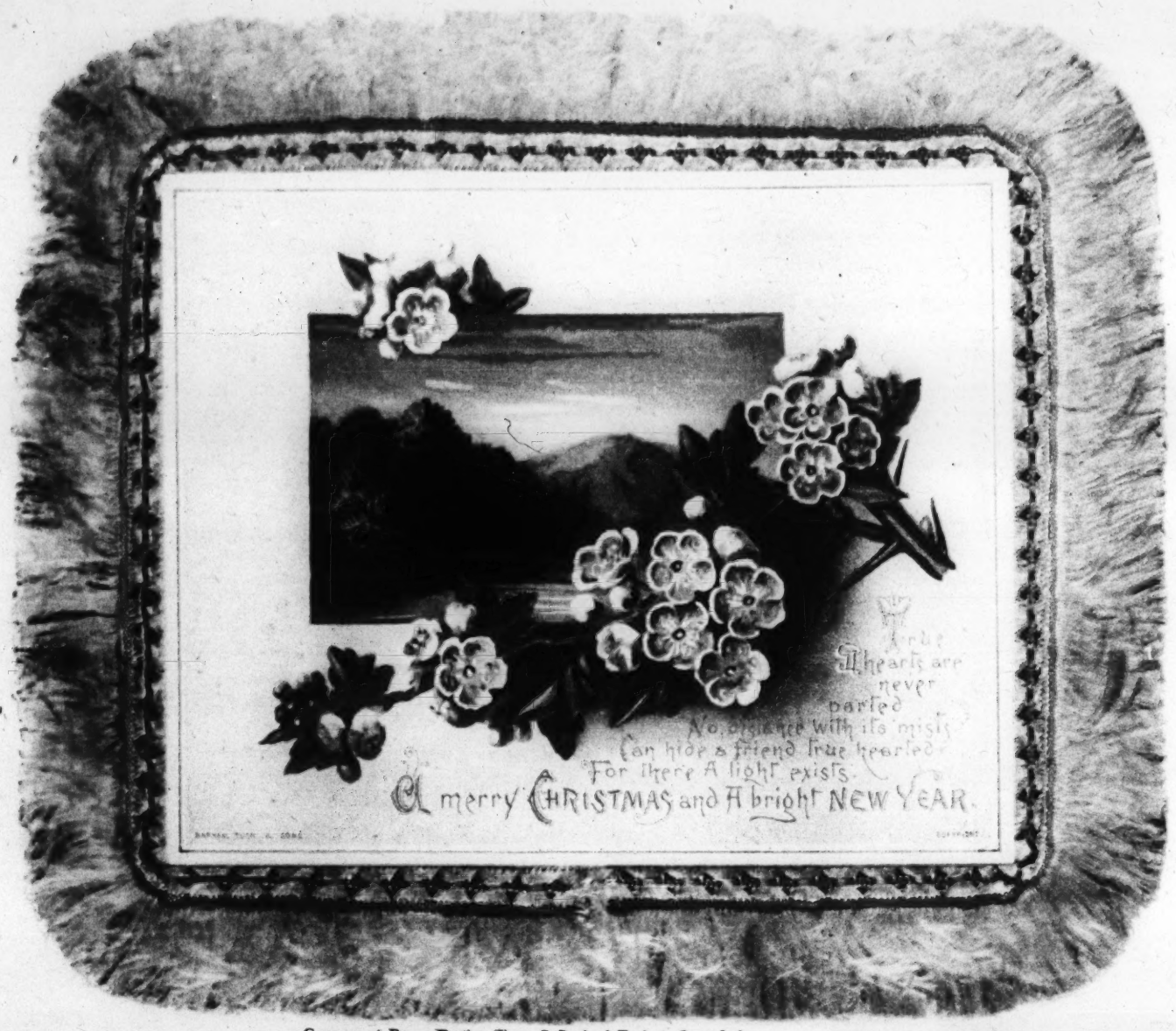
Now, when counterfeit attractions are offered through so many mediums—the unwholesome type of cinema, the too adventurous radio story, cheap fiction—the wise parent takes stock of home to see what it may offer. Is there a good book on hand to counteract the harmful funnies? Is there something interesting to do, besides listen to a radio story which may fill a child's thought with pictures of fear and disease? Is there a pleasant evening around the fire which will occasionally replace the restless version of existence expressed in a constant need for entertainment away from home? Parents seem often to forget that they have much in themselves to offer their children. The eyes of children glisten with delight over some tale of adventure which father had at their age, or over a comic moment in mother's life. For the more children discern the individuality of both parents, apart from the fact that by some turn of events they all live in the same household, the more cooperation, companionship and mutual helpfulness are apt to follow.

But even provided with an excellent home, children still seem often to prefer to take each other's ignorant advice to parental wisdom. What is to be done? It is not easy to step aside and let the little ones learn by their mistakes, as they sometimes have to do, but it is enlightening in such moments to remember the words of Emerson: "That which we are, we shall teach, not voluntarily, but involuntarily."

Children naturally turn to the pattern set by their parents as their model in behavior during the formative years. And if, after they begin to make decisions for themselves, they still find cause to love and admire and respect their parents, it continues to be an influence for good whose value cannot be outweighed by any other single factor.

The forces of worldly thinking do not get far into the thought of young people correctly taught to evaluate life. Sometimes, like barnacles on a ship, such influences cling for a season, but do not remain. The natural, healthful activities of life brush them off, leaving no remembrance.

The great gift of parents is the gift of their own example. Through this, the education of the young takes on a simpler meaning, and garrisoned by the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, the results may be awaited with tranquillity and joy.


True hearts are never parted
No distance with its mists
Can hide a friend true hearted
For there A light exists.
A merry CHRISTMAS and A bright NEW YEAR.

Courtesy of Ernest Dudley Chase © Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.

FROM THE LONG AGO. SILK FRINGE AND BLUE RIBBONS

From the collection of Ernest Dudley Chase

A KATE GREENAWAY CARD

Pageant

Christmas Cards and Cards
Story of Nations' Custon

Courtesy of American Associated Artists

"SEED TIME AND HARVEST," by Grant Wood

From the collection of Ernest Dudley Chase

PUBLISHED BY RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD., ABOUT 1880

TWO SLEEK SETTERS, three red candles, a bowl of nuts and roses, a Ziegfeld Follies angel with costly wings, a Negro driving a mule cart, the Adoration of the Magi, English wassailers in hall baronial, and (O tempora! O swing time!) 'Arry and 'Arriet from 'Ampstead 'Eath doing the Lambeth Walk, are a few of the subjects offered this year for the perennial Christmas card.

There appears to be no limit to the variety of design. I may, in my choice of a messenger, be festive and Dickensian with a coach or a plum pudding; I may be deeply religious and select some great master's version of the offering of gold and frankincense and myrrh; I may patronize the modern painters by using reproductions of genre scenes in the Mississippi Valley, winter sports in the Rockies, or steel mills of Pennsylvania; or go "arty" with half a chartreuse face impaled on a disordered cactus; or simply bourgeoise with a picture of sleepy cattle or ships at sea.

Thousands of artists have been at work during the past two years designing the hundreds of thousands of cards which are offered me by stationers, department stores, arts and crafts societies, book shops and museums. The "Lambeth Walk" card, of course, coming so close upon the heels of the newest dance-hall adaptation of costermonger gaiety, is an example of how an established British firm like Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., "Fine Art Publishers to Their Majesties the King and Queen and to Her Majesty Queen Mary," can slip through a last-minute exception to the two-year custom of preparation.

While the Tuck cards are sold in great numbers throughout the United States, conditions have undergone tremendous changes since the decade of the 1860's, when the only greeting cards available were imported from England or Continental Europe.

America's famous old inns now vie with the old English taverns for representation on Christmas cards. The latest word from the domestic trade is that such cards carry also a note of historical information. Authentic drawings of doorways and fireplaces in place of merely stylized ones in a design are an added assistance to the recipient who is interested in architectural research. Accuracy in another way marks a series of 18 reproductions, in natural colors, of the renowned Audubon engravings of American birds, first published in 1838.

Greeting cards for everybody is evidently the slogan of the firm producing the greatest number of them, the Rust Craft Publishers, of whose annual output of 80,000,000 cards, about 32,000,000 convey the message of Christmastide. Within little more than half a century the use of the greeting card and its commercial production have spread throughout the world, and statistics are all in millions.

The records of The Saturday Club, that famous group of New England intellectuals of the nineteenth century, mention a Christmas poem which Longfellow sent to Louis Agassiz. It was in French and measured 11 stanzas, and if the lines:

> Six gaillards, et chacun ivre,
> Chantaient gaiment dans le givre,

sound a trifle convivial for staid Boston, it is possible that the poet had been unduly influenced by Charles Dickens, whom he had helped to entertain in 1842. Certain it is that the Dickensian sentiment, "I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come around, apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time," had begun to permeate the thinking of his readers in the United States. Pickwickian stage coach and inn scenes, pictures of Tiny Tim and of the party at Dingley Dell, and quotations from the works of "Boz" are popular among the purchasers of greeting cards.

As a matter of fact, the traditional motifs continue. For a few years one may be discontinued from the range of designs, but sooner or later it comes back. Only the bizarre idea or that which is based on the passing news of the day; the novelty or trick card, or the current topic one, is shortlived. The costumes on the cards have changed. Language is more natural, less flowery, but, say the dealers, there is a tendency to return to the fuller and more sentimental greeting. Canned sentiment is big business now. Every publisher has his regular staff of writers, and he's always watching for a "classic." A "classic" in the greeting card industry, according to the Rust Craft Publishers, is one which keeps on selling, such as:

> It's an old, old wish
> On a tiny little card,
> It's simply "Merry Christmas!"
> But I wish it awful hard.

All the editor has to do to make it an all-the-year-rounder is change the third line to read, "It's simply 'Happy Birthday!'" or "It's simply 'Happy New Year!'"

With so much assistance in the form of prepared messages, there is a need

Courtesy of the Museum of the City of New York

PRANG'S $2,000 PRIZE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS CARD, 1882

Courtesy of the artist, Ernest Dudley Chase

PERSONAL GREETING, WITH COVER DESIGN AND EIGHT ENGRAVINGS BY THE ARTIST

ant of Sentiment

l Cards for Other Occasions Through the Years Tell ' Customs, Folkways and Commanding Interests

By Pearl Strachan

for the exercise of care and discretion which the personally hand-written greeting does not require. As Ernest Dudley Chase writes, in his book, "The Romance of Greeting Cards," "The message must be selected with care. . . . One could not say this, for example, to the friend who lives in a lodging house or is so unfortunate as to live alone in a hotel: 'Christmas Greetings from the folks of our house to the folks at your house.'"

Louis Prang, in 1874, founded an American Christmas card industry which, for excellence of artistic workmanship, outshone all contemporaries.

In the Boston Public Library and in the Museum of the City of New York are to be found interesting collections of the Prang cards. As the English publishers, Marcus Ward & Company, Hildesheimer & Faulkner, and Raphael Tuck & Sons, had spent large sums of money on designs by outstanding painters, Prang, who was a German exile following the unsuccessful revolution of 1848, brought to his plant at Roxbury, Massachusetts, the best of the American illustrators' art. He, too, offered prizes for designs.

One of the cards in the collection of the Museum of the City of New York is the one for which Dora Wheeler received $2,000 as first prize. It is about nine inches by six, on fairly stiff board, in browns and greens of a low key. The figures of a woman and two small children, in a classical sort of dress which may have been intended as rather refined rags, cling to a snow-furred tree and gaze hopefully at the vision of a wraithlike madonna with the child in her arms. On the back of the card is a poem by Celia Thaxter, beginning:

> Drifting of rosy vapors, wafting of wings,
> Waking of Earth from the darkness that bound her fast,
> And Christmas Day up the pathway of heaven springs,
> And light and hope are flooding the world at last.

The designers of those early Christmas cards had one thing in common with the painters of the Italian Renaissance. Their children for the most part had adult faces, and it requires a certain adjustment of the imagination to credit the implied innocence of intention on the part of a hard-visaged infant sitting up in bed and pointing his finger at a cat with its head poked out of the top of a Christmas stocking.

Messages for the most part, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, appear to have been quotations from the poets, verses from the Scriptures, or a simple "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." The designs, however, ran the gamut of subjects. Holly and mistletoe, of course, spring violets, moss roses on a black ground, moss roses on a ground of robin's-egg-blue, cherubs dressed only in skating caps, bees and butterflies, bunches of blackberries, female angels with far too much drapery and a crushing weight of wings, and tables laden with good things to eat were some of the motifs.

What preceded the greeting card it is difficult to imagine, unless friends conveyed their compliments by letter.

In addition to the purely commercial publication of greeting cards today we have the products of various arts and crafts societies, including those which are designed by able illustrators and artists. The museums, too, display their cards of holiday greeting. At the Metropolitan Museum in New York, cards reproducing famous paintings and sculptures in the Museum galleries, and bearing the Christmas tidings, have been sold for the past 10 years.

The Frick Collection, while not labeling anything "Christmas card," finds that many of the post card reproductions of works in its galleries are bought for the purpose of conveying holiday greetings.

The organizations of the Associated American Artists and the American Artists Group, in New York, publish superior cards reproducing paintings and etchings by famous modern artists. For a moderate sum one can mail the season's best wishes with a reproduction of the works of Thomas Benton, Adolf Dehn, Grant Wood, Helen Sewell, Gifford Beal, or many another well-known contemporary.

Cat lovers and friends of cat lovers in New York City go to the little shop of Doris Bryant and, among the shelves of dishes and toys and other commodities sold exclusively for cats, select cards with pictures of their favorite type of feline. Furry Angoras, puffy tortoise-shells, slit-eyed tigers, fat Persians, and every other type of thoroughbred, as well as a multitude of shrewd-faced, less well-connected wanderers, are to be found silently watching, watching, from their cardboard covers under the long, glass showcase.

Most modern greeting of all is that which is telegraphed. To every part of the accessible world goes the special message, at a special holiday rate. During the past two years, the Western Union Company has exceeded the 4,000,000 mark for Christmas telegrams. They are delivered on gaily decorated forms, often bearing a design of some well-known illustrator.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

FROM "THE NATIVITY," PAINTED TERRA COTTA, WORKSHOP OF ANTONIO ROSSELLINO

Courtesy of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China

DESIGNED BY YEE CHING-CHIH, WHO LIVES IN NEW YORK

Among the New Books

Discovering a Heart of Gold in Mr. Wyndham Lewis—A London Letter

The Mysterious Mr. Bull, by Wyndham Lewis. Hale. 7s. 6d.

Provence, by Ford Madox Ford. Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. New York: Lippincott. $3.

Samuel Pepys, by Arthur Bryant. Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d.

Lhasa: The Holy City, by E. Spencer Chapman. Chatto & Windus. 21s.

LONDON

BEFORE WE TURN to Mr. Wyndham ("Tarr") Lewis on the English character which everyone is having a cut at lately—who is behind this boom?—I want to sketch the portrait of a painter I once saw at work in a country town. He was a huge, muscular, piratical fellow, with tattooed chest and arms, the pugilist's face, hair black and ferocious, and the scowl of a man who sees life unsteadily and sees it raw—the complete, tough artist of Mr. Hemingway's daydreams.

So the man. Now for the picture he was painting. Your grandmother in cubes, a dreadful occurrence at the docks—a large number of appropriate subjects suggest themselves; but in fact this chucker-out was stippling a pretty little miniature of a sleeping cat, some hollyhocks, a thatched cottage with roses round the door, and a lovely wisp—wisp, I think, must be the word—of smoke coming out of the dear old tumbledown chimney. Show me the tough artists in paint or ink and I will show you the heart of gold and the daisy chains. It is disappointing.

There are distinct and disturbing signs of a heart of gold in Mr. Wyndham Lewis. A Welshman and a satirist, he actually *likes* the English. Not all the English. As only a Public School boy can, he hates the Public School product. But the shock is to discover that the scourge of the Academy and the Philistine is attached to the Little Man. His book is a bright and slangy pot-boiler. "Sheep-faced," he calls us, and he likes sheep; indeed, the nice, civilized, sheepish English are the salt of the earth, but unfortunately their class system is so devised that their leaders, by which they are known, are a lot of ravening Public School wolves. Poor, shy little Mr. Bull sits at home, crushed beneath the weight of an unscrupulous financial oligarchy on whose territorial plunder the sun never sets. Pacific, really shocked by war, unrepresented in politics, he is the 70 per cent of the population who get neither jobs nor uplift out of the Empire; a member of Disraeli's second nation: "It is 'class' that disintegrates any coherent picture of John Bull."

And as the gulf between the classes has widened since the industrial revolution, that picture is harder to draw than ever. And especially as the more vocal of the enemies of the Empire oligarchy are drawn from the Public Schools. The only club where I meet real Reds is the Athenaeum, though I must say that at our last meeting there, the light reflector crashed to the floor off the portrait of an archbishop—the house protesting at the indulgence of its members.

* * *

Pepys, Mr. Bryant says, was a "typical Englishman" in the last crisis of his career, when James fled and William of Orange came over. He "simply went on working." Outside, of course, a number of other "typical Englishmen" were rioting, spying, joining secret societies, etc., etc. There is almost nothing the typical Englishman will not do. Mr. Bryant's third volume shows Pepys as the ingrained and devoted civil servant, the sedulous "savior of the navy," fighting for "tarpaulin captains" against the "land captains." Estimable, legalistic, sound, he went out to supervise the destruction of Tangier. The old charm is more fitful now. He is the man expert at writing those subtle letters which are the supreme achievement of the English civil service—letters of masterly ambiguity and hidden purpose. It is while he listens to the flutes or watches the dancing to the harp that one likes him best. Nothing else in this volume is as good as the account of the Tangier voyage.

Mr. H. G. Wells has described his latest books as Shandean, under the delusion that to be discursive is to be like Sterne. The real Shandean of our times seems to me to be Mr. Ford Madox Ford. His book on Provence covers the same ground as his "Great Trade Route"—if a firework display can be said to cover ground. The book is indescribable except in his own words: "My thoughts on faiths and destinies and chances and cuisines and digestions and the stage and music and the fine arts and the neglect of writers and love and honest merchanting and treason and death and strategies . . . and the Parish of St. Marylebone and the harbor of Chichester and the Sixth arrondisement and the semi-circular Place in front of the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy at Dijon and the Roman city of Vaison where Provence begins and was begun and the theater of Orange and the disasters at Tarascon and so onwards."

* * *

In these later books Mr. Ford has discovered his métier, the proper outlet for an egotism, a vanity, a gusto, an effusive brilliance and a memory half mythology, which were an awkward team in the novel. In that he was a kaleidoscope trying to be a microscope.

After this, Mr. Spencer Chapman's "Lhasa" is just plain competence but with a fascinating story to tell. He was with an English political mission which went out to soothe the Tibetans and to persuade them against Chinese military penetration. The politics are interesting, but better still is the picture of daily life in Lhasa. No other book on the subject in recent times is so packed with lively and sound material; it is magnificently illustrated and handsomely produced. V. S. PRITCHETT

Problems of the "International Tramps"

International Tramps, by T. F. Johnson. London: Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.

THE AUTHOR of "International Tramps" describes himself in his introductory chapter as "a hard-bitten man of the world," who wrote his book "as much in anger as in sorrow." The remark is one of the few in the book which can be confidently accepted.

Anger certainly predominates in the pages of "International Tramps" and, as might be expected, has completely warped the author's judgment. A permanent chip seems to sit on his shoulder. Everything is all wrong unless it is done the way he wants it to be done. He has no use for anybody who disagrees with him, is highly contemptuous of France, Rumania, and most other countries—an attitude which leads him to declare that (for instance) France has "a strangle hold" on the League (which is quite untrue) and that "a comparatively small, but well-organized, foreign force could subjugate Russia whenever it wishes to do so," a statement which is manifestly absurd.

Diatribes and exclamation marks leave comparatively little room for information on the problem with which the title leads us to suppose the book deals. This is a pity, because the problem of the "international tramp" is one of the most pressing and heartrending that faces the world today. Every year sees large numbers added to the ranks of these hapless, homeless folk.

There is room for plenty of constructive criticism of the way in which the refugee problem has been handled in the past. Such an attitude could help materially toward an improvement in the future. But the criticism in "International Tramps" is nearly all destructive. Only toward the end is there any real attempt to be constructive—when the author outlines his ideas of a reconstructed League.

Unfortunately, these ideas are quite impracticable in the present condition of world thought. Such proposals as "freedom of trade," "moral disarmament," an "international language," the "abolition of passport restrictions" between League countries are admirable ideals for which to work. But they are quite obviously not within the range of practical politics just now. To scrap the present League in order to start a new one on such a basis would lead exactly nowhere. G. L.

Refurbishing the Lake Poets

Farewell the Banner: Coleridge, Wordsworth, Dorothy, by Frances Winwar. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50.

MISS WINWAR is free from that kind of academic inhibition which troubles some writers when they realize that a story they would like to tell has been told a hundred times before. Her previous books on the Pre-Raphaelites and on Byron and Shelley were amalgams of familiar anecdote. The same characteristic reappears in her present story of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Dorothy. Once more, "all, all are here, the old familiar faces": the boys of the Blue Coat School and the regiment of dragoons; Mary Evans and the Fricker sisters; Poole and the Cottles; Southey and the Wordsworths; Charles Lamb and little Hartley; the "man from Porlock," who interrupted Coleridge in the act of setting down on paper the dream poem of "Kubla Khan"; Annette Vallon and the daughter Caroline; Lord Lowther and the indiscreet Montague; and everybody else in the ever-interesting circle of the two poets who refashioned English poetry among the coombs of the Quantocks. The setting—now in western England, now in London, now on Calais sands, now in the Lake District—is as pleasantly familiar as are the characters.

The old, old story is told with a sprightliness which refurbishes it. That the tale is very well worn the publishers seem to imply in the carefully phrased wording of their blurb, where they say that "a rich and exciting mass of material, unsuspected by the average reader, is uncovered in this life of Coleridge." The average reader must be a person singularly devoid of suspicions or singularly bookless, for there is no new material in the entire book. The flavor of modernness is imparted by faint suggestions of Freudianism; and there is a certain freshness in the emphasis laid upon the part Mary Evans played in Coleridge's life. But even these interpretations are not strictly novel. The characterizations of the principal dramatis personae follow familiar lines.

Miss Winwar is to be congratulated for refusing to throw her material into "fictionized" form, as a recent English writer on Coleridge and the Wordsworths has done. In the sweep and surge of her narrative and in its gradually expanding range one recognizes something of the novelist's technique, but not too much. Her style is always vivid and sometimes flamboyant. She does not resist the occasional temptation to gild the lily. Thus she interrupts her quotation of "Kubla Khan" to comment:

> Subtly the music changed, almost, as it were, taking on the color of the shifting visions. A susurrus breath hushed the conscious mind, lulling it to acceptance of that moonlight realm, as mist on the witchery overlaid its unbearable beauty.

This is, indeed, unbearable beauty.

There are a few inaccuracies. Wordsworth is made to comment upon the funeral of Wellington, though the Great Duke outlived the poet by a couple of years. The beautiful view of the lake at Grasmere which is used as an end paper in the binding of the book is incorrectly labeled as a view of Derwentwater and Skiddaw Mount from Dove Cottage. Neither Derwentwater nor Skiddaw is visible from Dove Cottage. Both are far over the intervening hills. S. C. C.

Songs and Singers

The Art of Singing, by W. J. Henderson. Introduction by Oscar Thompson. New York: The Dial Press. $3.

MORE THAN ONE THIRD of this handsomely printed volume consists of a reissue of the late Mr. Henderson's "The Art of the Singer," published in 1906. The rest of the volume—subtitled "A Lifetime of Reviewing"—is made up of articles published in the course of Mr. Henderson's long, critical career in various periodicals, but in recent years chiefly in the New York Sun, and dealing either specifically with singers of sufficient renown or in a more general way with some of the problems that the vocalist, and especially the vocalist who goes into opera, must confront.

Thus, in the case of these more or less miscellaneous papers, we find a chapter devoted to an artist so remotely of the past as Pauline Viardot and others which deal with singers as conspicuously in the public eye today as Kirsten Flagstad and Lily Pons.

Always there is emphasis on Jean de Reszké, Lilli Lehmann, and Marcella Sembrich, three great singers of whom Mr. Henderson was the doughty and abiding champion. Articles of a general nature are typified by "Changes in Singing," "The Conception of the Ideal Tone," "The Necessity for Good Acting in Opera," "The Rarity of Singing Talent."

The selection and compilation of the papers constituting "A Lifetime of Reviewing" are the work of Oscar Thompson, the well-known musicologist and editor of Musical America, who has succeeded Mr. Henderson as the music critic of the New York Sun—work that "can honestly pass as a labor of love," as Mr. Thompson himself puts it in his illuminating introduction.

The resulting book derives its value from the intense interest felt and manifested by Mr. Henderson in singing. He not only listened to the important singers of six or seven decades, knew some of the best of them intimately, and even himself studied, after his fashion, with Jean de Reszké, but he supplemented such actuality with research into the early history of the vocal art.

However, it is his impressions of the singers—eminently personal, to be sure—of, let us say, the last 50 years that will doubtless prove the most attractive element of the book, for Mr. Henderson was a reporter of the first rank and one of the ablest writers in the history of American journalism. PITTS SANBORN

BIBLES

Plain or Self-Pronouncing Pages
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Whither Do Modern Religious Trends Lead the Seeker After Truth?

The Growth of Religion, by Henry Nelson Wieman and Walter Marshall Horton. Chicago: Willett, Clark & Co. $5.

THE MODERN TREND of religion is a subject to which many thoughtful persons are giving careful attention. No subject is of more importance, more vital to the preservation and progress of what is commonly termed "civilization." Whither do theology and the modern philosophy of religion trend; what is their impact upon society; and are they developing along parallel lines in the Christian world, on the Continent of Europe, in England, and America? The scholarly authors of this impressive volume, the one, Dr. Wieman, Professor of Philosophy of Religion in the University of Chicago, the other, Dr. Horton, Professor of Theology in Oberlin College, have undertaken the difficult task of answering these queries, in part at least, and have admirably accomplished their purpose.

* * *

In Part I, Professor Horton deals with the development of religion and worship from their most primitive beginnings through their Oriental forms, and the teachings of Parsiism, Judaism, and Islam to Occidental Christianity and the development of its manifold present-day forms. Thus is presented of necessity in an abbreviated form the story of humanity's search for knowledge and understanding of a Power outside of and above mortal selfhood, a Power to which it could look for comfort, salvation, and immortality. The treatment is along historical lines with some attention to details of doctrines and their development. It is objective, with little of the didactic, and is on the whole, considering the extent of the ground covered, as scholarly and readable a summation of the subjects with which it deals as the limited space of a single volume would permit.

A clear discussion is made of the position taken by Paul that the Church is the body of Christ, of which there can be but one Head, with many members. It was anciently held that membership in this one true Church was necessary to salvation. Paul's various doctrines receive careful analysis, especially in regard to their influence upon the creeds that developed.

Professor Horton closes his interesting historical story with a chapter on Modern Religious Tendencies, in which he describes the character and development of the more recent types of religious thought. In dealing objectively with Christian Science, he manifests a commendable desire to state fairly its fundamental teachings. It is to be regretted, however, that the Scientific Statement of Being is not given its final and correct form. Had the author more intimate knowledge of the teachings of Christian Science, he would not find an analogy either in the Upanishads of India or the Neo-Platonism of Plotinus. New Thought is described as an offshoot of Christian Science, now identified with psychotherapy. Part I closes with a definition of religion which broadly includes all beliefs. It is an excellent preparation for Part II, which deals with the trend of religion in the world today.

Dr. Wieman analyzes liberalism and fundamentalism, neo-humanism and neo-supernaturalism, making clear what he regards as their strength and their weaknesses, but with the constant tendency to point to the need for a rational understanding of God as the foundation stone of all true religion. The pragmatism of William James and the empiricism of John Dewey are lifted from their primary categories into the realm of Divinity, whence emanates all the qualities that elevate mankind. Mortals of themselves possess no dynamic power whereby they are lifted above the plane of materiality.

* * *

Professor Wieman deals specifically with the development of religious thought in America. He discusses the part psychology plays in the modern concept of religion. He states Dewey's position thus: "God is to be known, then, by scientific inquiry, namely the science of psychology." That is to say, by the effort of the human mind rather than through a revelation from God, Himself.

He renders a true service to all Christians who recognize Deity as the source and content of all reality by pointing out the tendency of various forms of humanism to push God into the background, to eliminate Him altogether, or to render Him subordinate to human life. Furthermore, he makes clear that the new supernaturalism repudiates the faith and optimism about man held by the humanists. "The ideals of men and human values generally are not to be identified with God, according to the new supernaturalism. . . . All man's attempts by way of religious endeavor and moral striving to reach up to God are futile and often produce great evil, making human life much worse than it was before."

* * *

The author disagrees with these conclusions and finds man's deliverance from the evils which so generally beset him only through the grace of God. Thus does he repudiate the extreme type of this supernaturalism which has become all too commonly accepted by ultra liberals.

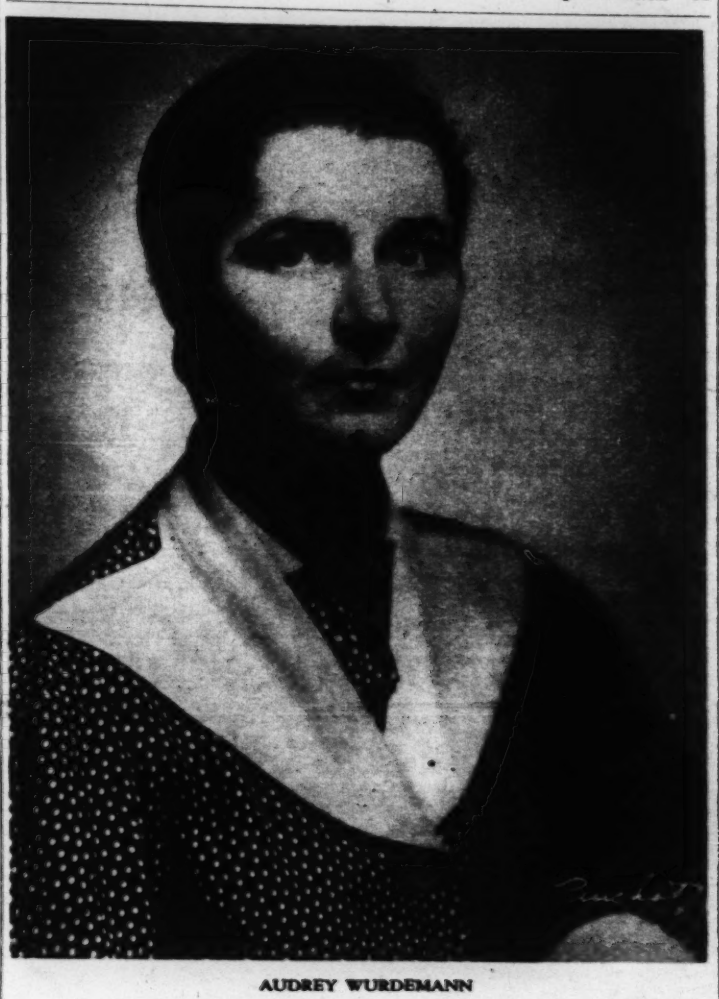
Professor Wieman closes with an incisive chapter on Nature and Destiny of Man: "As long as human life shall endure the only way of abundance for man will be this: Absolute commitment to the total goodness of God before one knows what it is, and then finding this good progressively by intelligent action and sensitivity of response in each concrete situation." To possess the sublime faith here implied is commendable. To increase faith through gaining more understanding of God, to many, seems more logical.

This volume is valuable both to clergy and layman as well. Rarely, if ever, has the present-day tendency been set forth so clearly and withal so fairly.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

"Who's Who in America" for 1938-39 contains 31,545 biographies, including 2,545 not previously included. The youngest person in the book is Shirley Temple. Other newcomers are Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Jack Benny, radio comedian; Frank Capra, cinema director; Maurice Evans, actor; Clifford Odets, playwright; Donald Budge, tennis player; Thomas Mann, author; Jean Piccard, stratosphere explorer; Margaret Mitchell, author; Rudy Vallee, listed as an orchestra leader; Denys Wortman, cartoonist; James Roosevelt, one-time assistant to the President; Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel; Paul Sample, artist, and Roscoe Turner, aviator. Douglas Corrigan is not included.

Yale University Press has recently published in America Marie Adami's "Fanny Keats." The English edition (John Murray) was noticed in these columns on Dec. 22, 1937.



AUDREY WURDEMANN

Sonnets to the Beloved

Testament of Love, by Audrey Wurdemann. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

THERE ARE A FEW, a very few, poets today for whose publications one may be deeply grateful. Audrey Wurdemann is one, and her husband, Joseph Auslander, is another. Miss Wurdemann's poetry is full stature, and there is no need to mention her personal relationships. Yet the reader of poems, coming on her latest volume, a sonnet sequence addressed to the beloved, cannot help the feeling of joy that arises, not only because of the quality of the sonnets, but also because human living can be so exquisitely blended as it obviously is.

Rare indeed, throughout all history, has been the coincidence. The Barrett-Browning romance was characterized by true greatness and true humility. Both of these qualities are apparent in "Testament of Love." Sonnet 17, allowing that "the air is germane both to lark and crow," recalls in attitude Mrs. Browning's, "My cricket chirps against thy mandolin," in her "Sonnets from the Portuguese."

Ever since Miss Wurdemann's book of poems, "Bright Ambush," which won for her the Pulitzer award in 1935, she has been progressing and gaining power, in an unspectacular and workmanlike manner. The narrative, "The Seven Sins," and the miscellaneous collection, "Splendor in the Grass," which followed were marked by a simplicity of statement and a cultured beauty of expression which show themselves to best advantage in the sonnet form.

Only two of the 49 impress this reviewer as out of place. Number 14, a protest against the conventionality of masculine attire which prevents her subject from twirling a plume around his hat, should have been saved out for a group of lighter poems. Number 15, attempting an analogy, presumably, between the author's sense of her own shortcoming as a poet, and Petrarch's inability to reach his Laura, seems rather awkward, possibly due to too much modesty.

One of the most beautiful and most substantial pieces in the sequence is the sixth sonnet:

This little room has quietly grown large
Since we inhabited its strict extent;
Only the presence of our love could urge
Firm brick and plaster to such strange event.
See how the walls shove out! The ceiling rises
Over our heads until it seems the sky;
The very corners push into surprises.
We are enormous; even you and I:
For you are air and heaven, all that is in it,
And I am earth, which the bright winds embrace
Perpetually, because for one brief minute
We stared full-eyed upon each other's face.
So has this room grown huge, yet cannot clasp
Even a part of what lies in its grasp.

P. P. S.

The Book Window

The Book of Time (Julian Messner $3) presents in more or less orderly manner the many philosophical aspects of time—mean time, solar time, objective, metaphysical, absolute, space, and sidereal time, together with excerpts and comments on time planes, time history, measurement, definitions, geometry, study and units, as viewed by leading world authorities.

The English Heritage, by Pex Welldon Finn (Reynal and Hitchcock). A thorough and scholarly presentation of the elements which, down the centuries, have made England what it is. Essentially rewarding to the intended visitor's understanding of what he will see.

The Auld Sinner, by Cowan Harper (Macmillan, $1.75). The story of an Ulster Scot, who went away from home, made some money, returned, lived a life that was misunderstood, and in the end was found to have had his existence colored by an early romance.

Diary of John Milward, Esq., Member of Parliament for Derbyshire, September, 1666, to May, 1668, edited with notes and an Introduction by Caroline Robbins (Cambridge University; Macmillan, $5.50). A private diary of Parliamentary affairs.

200,000 Feet, by Michael Powell (Dutton, $3.50), recounts in lively fashion the experiences of the motion picture company that made a film, "The Edge of the World," on the remote Scottish isle of Foula.

Journey to Manaos, by Earl P. Hanson (Reynal and Hitchcock, $3). Travel narrative of one-man expedition for Carnegie Institution to make magnetic observations in the Orinoco and Amazon hinterland. A vivid social document.

Sir William Trumbull in Paris, 1685-86, by Ruth Clark (Cambridge University; Macmillan, $3.50). Record of a brief embassy.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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	1 tablespoonful lemon juice

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Frank Weitenkampf—An Expert on Illustration

The Illustrated Book, by Frank Weitenkampf. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF'S long service at the New York Public Library has given him opportunities unequalled anywhere else for finding out what all sorts of people want to know about illustrated books and book illustrations. Situated at the center of the American book-making business, that library was far ahead of its rivals in realizing the importance of creating a reservoir from which designers and artists could draw inspiration and models for pictures to go into books, and where book buyers could find out the differences and the standards by which to judge what the booksellers offered.

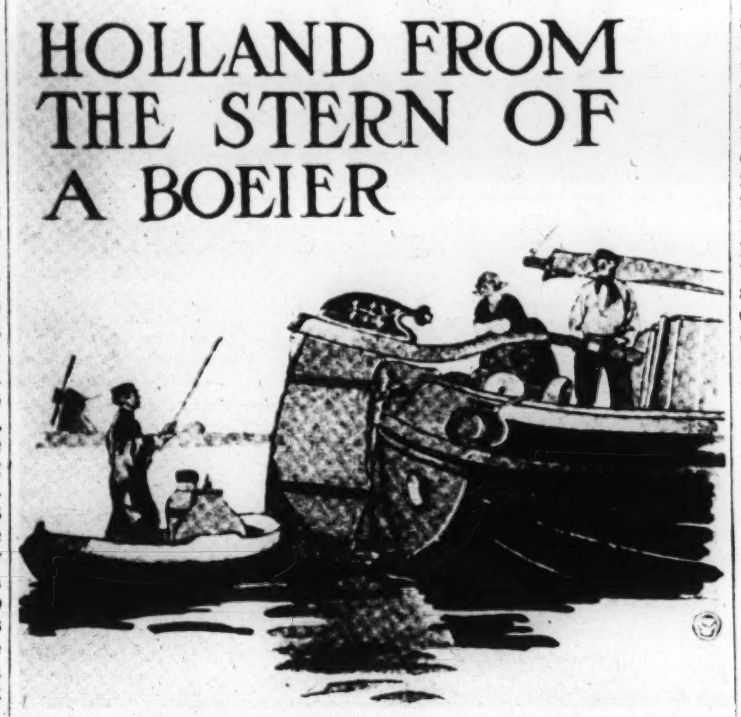
Mr. Weitenkampf has steadily and intelligently extended the range of this department of that library, maintaining its pre-eminence among all its rivals. The department has catered to an appreciative public. To it, more than to any other single factor, is due the high standing of American illustrated books. At its tables are to be seen not only the artists who draw the pictures, but quite as regularly the engravers and the craftsmen who transmute the designs into parts of the published books, as well as the publishers and the editorial workers who decide in the first place how each book shall be illustrated.

The public which he serves has educated the custodian quite as generously as he has helped its component individuals. It is the accumulated information which has been the by-product of his daily conferences, out of which he has built up this volume. It is a comprehensive account of the multitudinous volumes which constitute the material from which the history of book illustration must be written. Beginning with the wood cutters of the fifteenth century, he traces the introduction and growth in popularity of engravings on metal, culminating in the delightful, but already decadent, French work on copper in the eighteenth century. Simultaneously, a score of converging influences were building a reading proletariat, whose demands had to be supplied.

As the eighteenth century ended, the Englishman, Bewick, popularized a return to wood, by creating a new method of handling it. As he brought wood engraving into competition with metal, the workers on copper and steel in turn adapted their technique to the needs of the new era, introducing a freedom and spontaneity and a resultant human interest which gives to the output of the first third of the nineteenth century a perennial interest for the ordinary buyer of books which is the despair of the technical specialists who insist that methods and technique are the important factors in appraising artistic productions. Realizing that his task is to serve all classes, the author sees the good in all phases of the heterodox mid-nineteenth century, showing how each played its part in the developments, still far from settled into established standards, of the early twentieth decades.

The publishers of this volume made a mistake which is likely to interfere with its success with the general public. It is an admirable compendium of information, a reference treatise built up out of vast stores of information. This required that it start with the beginning of printing, about which the author has much information, and relatively limited knowledge. The inevitable result is that those who start at the beginning to read it, are unlikely to go far. There should be a preliminary note of warning, suggesting that the later two thirds of the book be read first. These are the chapters which deal with the last 150 years. They are authoritative and embody confident opinions, covering all phases of the subject more satisfactorily than is to be found elsewhere in English.

G. P. WINSHIP



Edward Penfield: Holland Sketches, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907; Illustration in Color by Penfield

McFee in the Caribbean

Derelicts, by William McFee. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.50.

WILLIAM MCFEE continues to show an engrained Conradianism. It is not simply his choosing to write about men who follow the sea and are at home in the ends of the earth that made us say "Joseph Conrad!" as we read "Casuals of the Sea," "Pilgrims of Adversity," "Command," and now "Derelicts." It is something far more essential—his portrayal of man at grips with his destiny, his subtle and surprising irony, his method of building atmosphere, and a kind of illusiveness, often attained by an indirect method of telling his story.

Of that indirection the new McFee novel, "Derelicts," is an excellent example. Some do not like the method, and this novel is not for them. For those who do enjoy seeing an author present his characters through the medium of another character who tells the story as he sees it, "Derelicts" has a fine flavor. Conrad did not always employ that device, neither does McFee. When either of them did, he was master of it, and it has come to be regarded as typical of both men's work.

* * *

In "Derelicts," Mr. Spenlove is the speaker. He is the same ship's engineer who projected the characters and events of "Captain Macedoine's Daughter" and "The Harbormaster." By this time Mr. Spenlove is chief engineer of the Sansovina, palatial passenger boat on a Caribbean trip. He has seen much, pondered much, and with a benevolent though satiric understanding, he confesses to being a romantic. He tells the story of Remson, the English aristocrat, sea captain, and Naval Reservist, who retired to a Central American jungle. "Went native," his acquaintances said, but Spenlove knows better and explains it to Mrs. Colwell, who met Remson years ago and used to be a friend of his ex-wife, Paula.

* * *

Mrs. Colwell is a tolerant person, too, for all her pearls and pedigree. Hence, though she begins listening with a prejudice against Remson for having apparently deserted Paula, she comes to admit that in Mr. Spenlove's interpretation Remson seems very romantic.

What the Chief Engineer tells, by many progressions and retrogressions, is the story of a man who finally achieved happiness. Remson has various unfortunate experiences. Born with a gold spoon in his mouth, he was obliged to resign from the swanky Rajah line to shield a superior officer, lost a fortune trying to grow henequen in British Honduras, and when Spenlove first met him was third mate on an ancient horror called the Sandoval. They next came together five years later on a passenger boat bound for Havana. That was when Captain Remson met Paula, whose first husband had been a count. They fell in love, married, and fell out of love when they both discovered the discrepancy between Remson's salary and Paula's accustomed mode of living.

* * *

After that came Remson's complete disappearance in a secret service mission during the war, Paula's divorce, and Remson's extraordinary discovery of Ottilie.

Through scenes of mounting intensity, faintly blurred by the indirect narrative, Mr. Spenlove arrives at an account of Remson's Central American elysium, with his adoring Ottilie, his children, his trusty henchmen, and his happiness in utter seclusion.

"Oh, well," says Mrs. Colwell, "I might have had a very different tale to tell if I had been to visit him in his jungle."

Remson and his shy, stiff, gallant struggle come in time to intrigue the reader, but Mr. Spenlove, that quizzical sage, shrewdly disillusioned about the pomp and circumstance of Mrs. Colwell's world, is so fascinating from the very start that the frame all but obscures the picture.

W. K. R.

Emily Dickinson Reconsidered

This Was a Poet, a Critical Biography of Emily Dickinson, by George F. Whicher. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE POETS may be grateful that biographies are being published which bear the stamp of sincerity and are not concerned, as biographies appeared to be for a period, primarily with sensationalism. The life of Emily Dickinson, as unfolded in Professor Whicher's recently published volume, is a satisfying example.

While the reviewer in this instance does not feel moved to concur in the biographer's declaration that Emily "has taken her rightful place in company with Wordsworth and Keats and Browning" and would perhaps place her in the ranks of the poetic philosophers and skilled epigrammatists rather than in those of the major lyrists, there is a ready agreement with the statement that the secret of her style was "earned by the whole tenor of her life" and was unmistakably her own.

Professor Whicher differs from his predecessors in summing up the cause of the love poems of Emily Dickinson and identifies as the object of her unrequited affections the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, a sturdy Presbyterian minister who, at the time of their first meeting, was "just 40 years old, at the height of his great powers, happily married, and immersed in the multifarious concerns of his pastorate." Emily, who was 23 "and not yet inured to loneliness," kept her own counsel, like the true daughter of the Puritans that she was.

That she was, however, from her youth devoted to poetry and that she was a joyous, normal, active young woman, whose spirit of mischief and sense of humor persisted through her later years, is made clear by her present biographer, a writer intelligent enough to perceive that a woman, like a man, might conceivably be naturally and inevitably a poet, first and before everything else.

To those followers of Emily's who are interested in the details of her individual technique, Professor Whicher's chapters, grouped together under the title, "Poetry as Playmate," offer a wealth of study material. His conception of her is obviously as of a poet of great stature and therefore he errs on the generous side in justifying her lapses from the rules of syntax and prosody. To his contention that "among English poets Blake is her only rival in the faculty of making a little count for much," one might respond with the question whether she did not at times make a little count for too much. Profitable insight into the development of some of her poems is to be derived from the section of the biography dealing with her verse structure. Too few persons look sufficiently beyond the terse, and often tinkling, observations of her lines. And, unfortunately, the public seems for the most part divided into one of two classes, those who have no patience with her at all, and those who rank her with solemn awe among the most immortal of the immortals.

Not only does Professor Whicher give a very readable and interesting account of his subject, but he also interprets with skill and taste the Amherst background of the Dickinson family. He is Professor of English at Amherst College, an institution of which he is a graduate, as was his grandfather before him.

Craftsmanship in Type

John Baskerville, by William Bennett. City of Birmingham (England) School of Printing.

THE QUESTION of what makes a fine piece of printing is fully as difficult to answer as a similar inquiry into painting or sculpture. The restrictions of the printed page—rigidities of line and conventionalities of type and format—force the typographer into a narrow range for the achievement of his effects. Balance and design become a matter of the most delicate nuances. And yet an effect, such as William Bennett achieves in the introductory page of "John Baskerville," again provides welcome evidence of the heights to which printing rises in understanding hands.

Complete simplicity, the restrained use of color and the happy selection of 14-point Baskerville as the font, enable his imperial octavo pages to transcend the usual attempts of printing schools to produce fine craftsmanship. There are details—such as over-emphasis of signature numbers and the inability of the binding to keep pace with the typography—which rob perfection. But the volume is a fitting memorial to the great Birmingham printer whose types have had an unmistakable influence upon the artistry of the printed word.

Mr. Bennett has searched old records and sources to present details of Baskerville's life, work, and relationships which add significantly to the record.

Gx.

Under the title of "The Barly Fields," Knopf has just republished in a single volume five short novels by Robert Nathan: "The Fiddler in Barly"; "The Woodcutter's House"; "The Bishop's Wife"; "The Orchid," and "There Is Another Heaven."

Stokes has now published in the United States Compton Mackenzie's "The Windsor Tapestry," which was reviewed in these columns on Aug. 31, in the English edition (Rich & Cowan).

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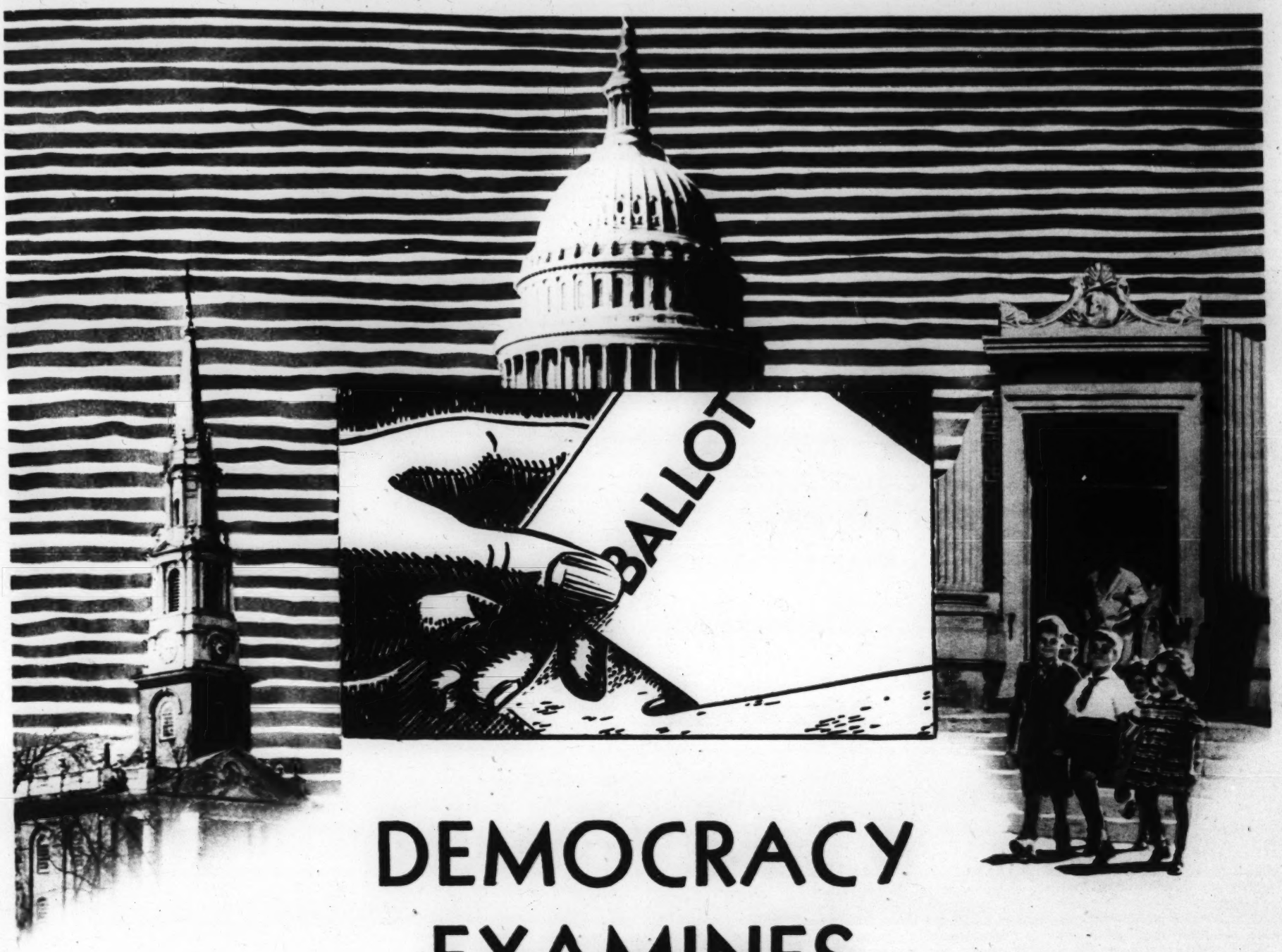

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..Cordell Hull: Practical Idealist

(Continued from Page 2)

standing for principles and provoking an issue over principles. Mr. Hull advocates them incessantly. He tries to set the world an example of abiding by principles. He appeals to it to unite in defense of principles. And he labors valiantly to build by means of his trade agreement program a tangible community of interest among the nations whom he hopes will one day demand universal observance of principles so firmly that their word will command instant and complete obedience on the part of the "outlaw" nations. By such means he hopes to achieve stability and peace. But he looks to establishment of this world of peace and order by a mass uprising of all the peace-loving nations—not by a common front of a few of the major "democratic" powers. And in the meantime he is anxious to avoid any move which would involve the United States directly and possibly alone in trouble with the "desperadoes."

Where there seems perhaps to be inconsistency there is fundamentally none at all. Secretary Hull wants battleships. But their possession does not mean desire to pick a quarrel. There are few statesmen in the world today whose protestations of peaceful intent would carry conviction if coupled with armaments. The extraordinary thing about Cordell Hull is that in him this combination does become credible and is recognized as sincere. And that quality of convincing sincerity is the source of his strength and power, a fact which those who disagree with him are frank to recognize. It causes some unhappiness at Republican National Headquarters. There they have research experts who find flaws in the Hull trade agreement defenses. But their arguments, no matter how sound, make little impression on Mr. Hull's position; rather seem to further enhance his prestige. Therefore the order has gone out to "leave Hull alone." Many are opposed to his policies. Many consider him wrong. But those who do recognize his sincerity and his integrity, and, with a sort of bafflement, recognize that his position is stronger than they believe the facts justify simply because it is founded on such conviction of rightness and such a high degree of sincerity.

These qualities do not make for emotional popularity. Mr. Hull could never command the emotional type of enthusiasm which was accorded Mr. Roosevelt in the early days of the New Deal. But they have already produced an extraordinary general respect and admiration. And it is this which has led Washington political observers here to take the current Hull-for-President boom with far more seriousness than they ordinarily take a boom so far in advance of election. There is a spontaneous character about it deriving from recognition of that one thing—character.

And Mr. Hull does have some strong presidential assets. One hesitates to say it, but he is cast in the Lincoln mold more nearly than any of his contemporaries. As for the traditional externals, he has them all. There is the log cabin birthplace and the woodcutting youth. He walked 13 miles for education. He was a soldier. He is tall, but slightly stooped as though with cares and sorrow. There is the combination of picturesque earthiness and humor with a spiritual sense of principles and a highly developed distinction between right and wrong.

There is astuteness in practical politics. Witness his extraordinary record of silence on all controversial New-Deal measures. There is reticence bordering on shyness in his public manner. There is the provincial speech in glaring contrast to the cultured English of Mr. Roosevelt. There is last, and not least as an asset, his simplicity of tastes and personal life. If you call at his hotel apartment in Washington, as likely as not he will open the door.

There are also limitations. For one thing, his only hobby is croquet—certainly a limitation in the opinion of his State Department aides, who do their best to keep it secret. Some consider his age a serious drawback. He is 67. But there may well be a reaction against youth and a desire for experience and character on the part of the American public in 1940.

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"Oscar Used to Be the Most Serious-Minded Boy—Before He Traveled With the Circus"

Figureheads Return

THE FIGUREHEADS of modern sailing ships are going to sea in page-boy bobs and modern dress. William Robertson of West Gloucester, Mass., has carved a figure of a young girl, with such a hair-do, to adorn the bow of a square-rigger for William A. Robinson of "Svaap" fame, and Howard Chappell, yacht designer of Ipswich, Mass., The ship is built along the general lines of the old Baltimore clippers, and similar to the brigantine Swift, built in 1778.

In 1935, Capt. Alan Villiers got Bruce Rogers to carve a bust of Joseph Conrad, to be the figurehead of his squarerigger, named for the novelist, and these two breaks from figurehead tradition may be the beginning of a whole new trend. Indeed, it is thought not impossible that Cunarders may take to affixing figureheads under their bowsprits again; all the early Cunarders had figureheads, which were dropped after the Civil War for some unremembered reason.

If you should pay a visit to the Seaman's Church Institute in South Street, New York, you could pick up an interesting yarn or two about the curious images that have adorned the ships which have carried men down to the seas, for retired sailors love to talk on the subject.

In New York, four famous figureheads are preserved. "The Belle of Oregon" is at Webb Academy; India House cherishes the figurehead from Donald McKay's incomparable clipper, "Glory of the Seas"; Seaman's Institute has "Sir Galahad," and the Marine Museum an "Andrew Jackson."

During the War of Independence, and the War of 1812, American vessels used life-size figures which seemed to be stepping forth from the bowsprit. The prow of the American ship Delaware carried a head of a tribal chief. Later it was removed, and put on a pedestal in front of old Bancroft Hall, at Annapolis. Old Chief Tecumseh was supposed to be able to guide the middies to good averages in their studies. In 1891, a bronze replica was made and put on the pedestal, and the original put in a museum for safekeeping. Another figurehead in the safekeeping of the Naval Academy is one from the 86-gun Franklin, which was built in 1817, and shows Benjamin Franklin, complete with long, flowing hair.

The tale of the President Andrew Jackson figurehead can be substantiated at the Marine Museum of the City of New York. This figurehead was carved in 1834 in Boston and placed on the bow of the frigate Constitution when she returned from a cruise of 16 months, in which she sailed 52,378 miles.

But it was a day when political feeling was running high, and enemies of the Administration set up a howl to have the figurehead removed. Nothing was done about it—but one morning officers of the ship found the figurehead without a head.

For a year the Constitution continued to carry the headless figure. Then one night, with the most guarded secrecy, another head, carved by the firm of Dodge & Son in New York, was affixed.

In 1935, when the Norwegian motorship Bayard was built for the Fred Olsen Company of Oslo, a figurehead was ordered for her bow. It is the figure of a knight, bearing a banner lettered with the motto, "Sans peur et sans reproche." And men who sit around the Seaman's Institute exchanging tales of the great old days say that perhaps these few instances of men wanting figureheads on their ships may mean that ships generally will again be carrying "figgers" up forrd

J. M

Some Dig and Some Watch

THERE IS A TALE, doubtless apocryphal, of four waggish youths who decided to trade on mankind's universal delight of excavations, and see how far they could go with digging a hole in the middle of a busy New York street without anyone stopping them, and how long they could keep it dug up without being questioned as to who gave them the authority.

Having hatched this daring plan, they appeared one day, with picks and shovels, and expressions of great concentration, and proceeded to rip up a section of several square feet, a short distance from a busy intersection in the heart of the city. They marked it with stakes and ropes, and lit red lanterns which they attached to the stakes. They then went away.

* * *

Each morning one or another of them arrived as a delegate to inspect the state of their excavation, taking care to appraise the countenance of the officer on duty at the intersection to see if he were looking for a culprit. Each twilight another, taking the same precautionary observation, stopped by and lit the lanterns. People who really profess to know something about the matter will tell you that the paving stayed ripped up for three weeks and that in that time the waggish youths even got to know the traffic officer well for a pleasant but incurious fellow.

Then one morning the fun was over. An inspector for the street department happened by. Getting just the suspicion of an idea that there was something a little out of drawing about that hole in the paving, he made a telephone call. And, quite quickly, workmen came, took down the stakes and ropes, confiscated the red lanterns, and filled in the hole.

The story is probably apocryphal but, considering the active delight people exhibit over even a modest excavation, it could be true. To observe the way the human race behaves every time anyone digs a hole, it is reasonable to believe that, on the list of universal playthings, a hole that has been dug ranks very high.

No one ever did anything about memorializing this until, lo, the other day, some astute people in Rockefeller Center in New York suddenly got an idea. A Sidewalk Superintendent's Club! With a motto—borrowed from the Dutch—"De Beste Stuurlui Stan Aan Wal," which means, "The best pilots stand on the shore!"—membership cards, and a club headquarters in the form of a 100-foot stretch of sidewalk, where no officer of the law may come and yell, "Move on! Can't yer see yer blockin' traffic!" and all this wrapped and tied by the officials of Rockefeller Center with the benediction, "Make yourself at home and have a good time."

* * *

It's funny no one ever thought of it before. From time immemorial people have been leaving undone those things which they ought to be doing, to linger entranced over a hole in the earth decorated by a steam shovel and populated by workmen who didn't look like the elect of the earth any more than any other men wearing overalls and felt hats with artificial carnations stuck in the holes in the crowns, but who nevertheless had something about them . . .

Ask some of the foremen what they think makes people flock to holes being dug, like buffalo to a waterhole.

"Search me," says one who's been a foreman on such jobs for over 40 years. "People always did like to see what was going on. Guess they always will," he adds, strolling away to hand a whetstone to a workman who knocked his pick up against hidden rock.

"Well, I tell you, lady," says another. "If you ast me why we allus got a gallery, I can't tell yuh. 'Course, these is hard times. Maybe lots o' people ain't got nothin' else to do. Then again I look up an' see lotsa people, day in, day out, look good an' prosperous. So I guess you c'n just say they like to see guys dig holes. Tain't very interestin' if yuh ast me. Diggin' a hole in dirt is just diggin' a hole in dirt. You dig a hole an' then yuh put somethin' in an' fill it up again, an' that's that. But people sure do look while you're doin' it, lady; they sure do look." He let out a piercing whistle to a water boy, who came staggering with a great pail of water. The foreman sloshed a shining tin dipper around in it, took a great drink, threw a few drops on the ground and said, "Thankee, son." He looked up at the railbirds hanging over the wooden fence and began to laugh. "They sure look, lady, like I said."

* * *

Ask a traffic officer, on duty under the El, where a crowd, milling around to peer into a subway excavation, is really quite a nuisance. "Well, lady, I tell you, I like to see diggin' going on, myself. So I don't do much to drive these birds away. I figger they're a lot like me. Don't know what it is. Maybe it's like when you were a little boy, and used to dig in the back yard, sure you'd bring up pieces of eight. Maybe—I don't know what it is—but everybody sure likes to watch 'em dig." The foreman strolled by. The officer winked broadly. "This lady was askin' me," he said robustly, "why you didn't ask a price of admission." The foreman looked around at the gallery, wedged in like sardines, faces masks of entranced concentration, and said, "It might be an idea at that!" and strolled away.

Ask some of the people who stare hour after hour, and return day after day to see how everything is going.

Ask a woman, stout, comfortable, amiable, and with a keen and appreciative eye. "Sure," she cries, with a fine Gaelic laugh, "me father was a conthractor, an' I always wanted to be wan, I did. But me mither said, 'Go 'way wid ye now, you're to be a lady, an' go to school an' get educated to wuurk in an office, ye are.' So that's what I did, an' for 32 years I been doin' figgers in an insurance office. But I niver lost the like o' bein' a conthractor, an' if I'd been a conthractor I'd have had excavations of me own to watch; but since I wa'n't, I watch the excavations of ithers in me lunch hour!"

As she summed up her philosophy, a little, rabbit-like man, who must also live in an office, stared at her with timid admiration and smiled shyly. "And you?"

It frightened him to be asked. "Oh, dear me," he quavered; but then, somehow, a flash of assurance came to him. "I like building things. I wanted to be an architect. I—er—didn't get to it—but I'm always interested in foundations for buildings. I—this is my lunch hour—I—er . . ." He looked at his watch. "Oh, dear me!" and trotted off.

* * *

A great man wearing custom-tailored clothes and a star sapphire on his little finger edged his way in among the railbirds with neat determination. "Oh, I just like to watch."

"Yes, but haven't you some special reason?"

"Well, I—I began that way. Now I just own buildings, and sit in an office all day and see people. I—I guess you could say I just like to see the soil turned."

Somewhere bells began to ring, and whistles blow. Near the excavation a high, shrill whistle blew frantically. The men in the hole flung down their picks and shovels; the man on the steam shovel relaxed slightly in his seat and ran a light hand over the levers and pushed his hat far back on his head. The foreman clambered up the sidewall and strolled away to a lunchroom.

Around the railing the entire membership present of the Sidewalk Superintendent's Club—which the Rockefeller Center people say joyously will number 10,000 before you know it—assumed the same expression. As if they'd give their shoes to jump down and take the place of the men on the job for just one little hour.

J. M.

THERE'S EVEN A CLUB NOW FOR "DIGGING" SPECTATORS — By Ewing Galloway

Maybe It's a Childhood Memory of Search for Buried Treasure That Makes People Like to Watch Holes Being Dug. At Rockefeller Center, New York, Sympathetic Officials Built a Special Gallery for Watchers, and They Call It the "Sidewalk Superintendent's Club"

Over Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

The Pan-American Conference in Lima, the signing of the Anglo-American trade pact, and even whispers about 1940 presidential prospects have all focused attention upon the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. JOSEPH C. HARSCH, who discusses Mr. Hull in the leading article this week, is a member of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor. He is assigned to the State Department, and has followed Mr. Hull's activities closely, not only in Washington but at conferences abroad.

DR. MILLER MCCLINTOCK, who discusses problems confronting the modern city, is director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. He is a recognized authority on traffic and city planning, having served several cities as consultant or commissioner in the working out of these problems. At Yale University today and at Harvard University previously, he is adding and has added to the fund of expert knowledge on municipal issues.

ROLAND HALL SHARP, a Monitor staff writer, is in Lima, covering the Pan-American Conference. The new radio program, "Information Please," is discussed by CLARKE ROBINSON, a frequent contributor to current magazines. E. C. COTES is a staff writer in London; PEARL STRACHAN is a Monitor staff writer. DOROTHY DESMOND has contributed frequently to the Magazine Section.

New Gas Field

Italy has developed a natural gas field near Milan, made up largely of methane, it is reported in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. This gas is compressed at 3,000 pounds per square inch into steel cylinders and is distributed at eight filling stations which supply about 500 busses and trucks in the Milan and Florence areas.

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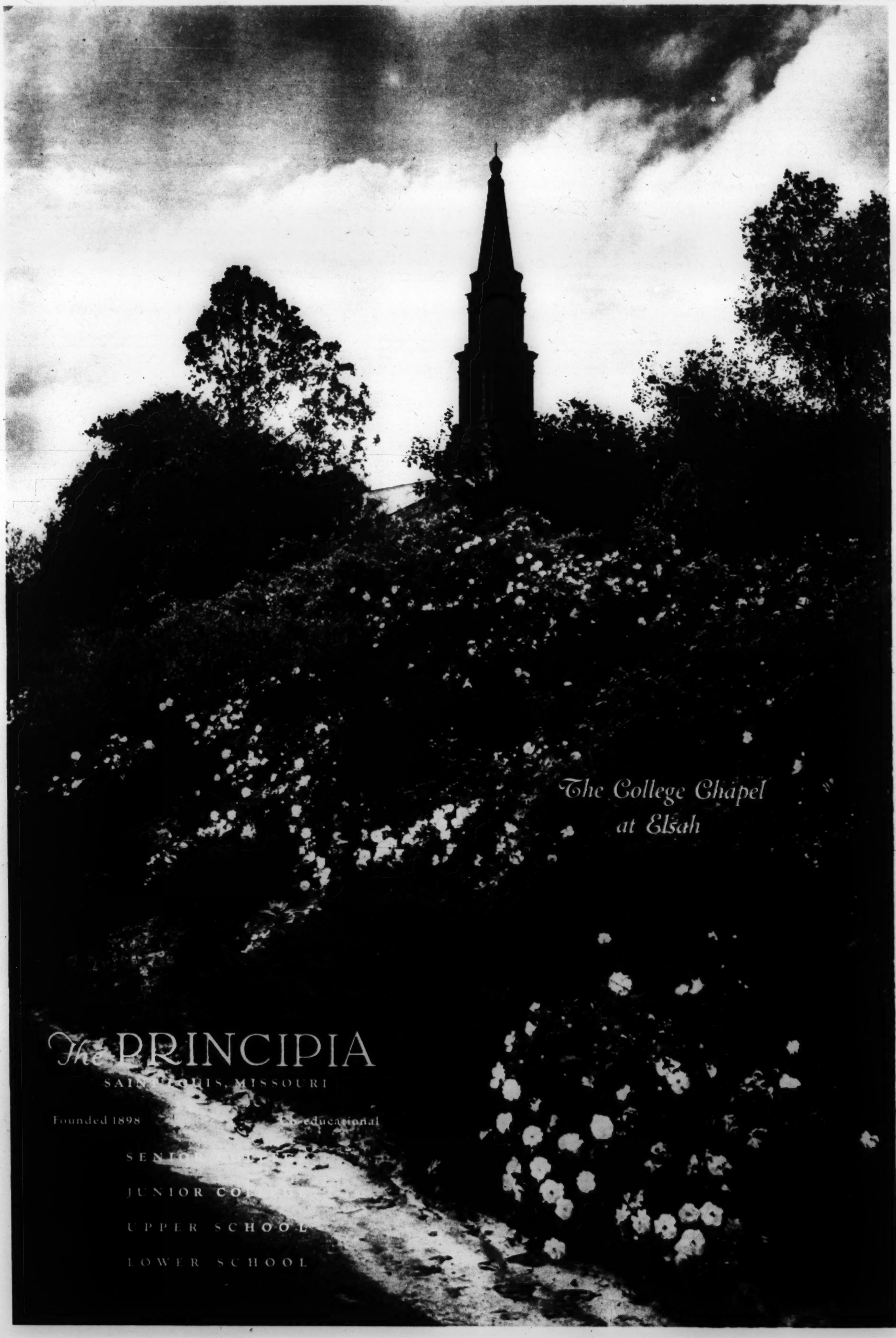
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